

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

NO. 38.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
6:02 A. M. Daily.  
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
9:39 A. M. Daily.  
12:38 P. M. Daily.  
5:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:54 P. M. Daily.  
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**  
6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:33 A. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
4:05 P. M. Daily.  
7:04 P. M. Daily.  
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

### TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:42 a. m.

### TIME TABLE

## South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:35 " "	4:35 " "
5:05 " "	5:05 " "
5:35 " "	5:35 " "
6:05 " "	6:05 " "
6:35 " "	6:35 " "
7:05 " "	7:05 " "
7:35 " "	7:35 " "
8:05 " "	8:05 " "
8:35 " "	8:35 " "
9:05 " "	9:05 " "
9:35 " "	9:35 " "
10:05 " "	10:05 " "
10:35 " "	10:35 " "
11:05 " "	11:05 " "
11:35 " "	11:35 " "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:12 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays, 8:30 to 3:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
South	6:45	4:05

## MAIL CLOSURE.

North	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:35	12:09
South	6:35	3:35

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Redwood City
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
CLERK	Redwood City
P. F. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	Redwood City
P. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	Redwood City
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	Redwood City
J. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	Redwood City
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	Redwood City
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	Redwood City
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	Redwood City
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	Redwood City
Miss E. M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	Redwood City
Mr. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	Redwood City
S. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

## Fire Damages Valuable Jewels.

In a fire which destroyed the Cammack cottage at Tuxedo Park, New York, the jewels of Mrs. Bernard Steinman of New Orleans, worth several hundred thousand dollars, were so damaged that they probably will be worthless hereafter. The cottage was valued at nearly \$1,000,000.

## Pioneer Citizen Dead.

Oakland.—Alonso Bassett, a pioneer stone mason of this city, died last week at his home, 1111 West street, aged 71 years. The deceased came to Oakland from Portland, Me., forty years ago and had resided here ever since.

## PRINCIPAL PLANKS IN THE TWO PLATFORMS

**On These Declarations the Republicans Will Strive for the Success of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.**

### THE TARIFF.

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and, therefore, rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration.

### RECIPROCITY.

We have extended widely our foreign markets and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected, consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

### MONEY.

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

### THE NAVY.

A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe doctrine and to watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

### EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and Congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor, and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

### THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The possession of a route for an isthmi canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by a canal is at last begun, and it is due to the Republican party.

President Roosevelt's prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never before known there. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration, and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

## QUICKLIME TO DRIVE OUT EVIL SPIRIT

**Woman Meets a Terrible Death at the Hands of Eight of Her Sex.**

New York.—A cable to the Herald from Madrid says: Eight women have been put on trial at the assizes at Burgos for the murder of another woman under startling circumstances. Their victim, Carlotta Fuenfue, had suffered from hysteria, which eventually took the form of strange delusions. She at last gave out that she was the Virgin Mary, and her neighbors, declaring her possessed of an evil spirit, tore off her clothes and fastened her in a cask of quicklime, into which they poured water until the unfortunate woman expired in terrible agony.

Their defense is that they sought to drive out the demon which possessed her and had no intention of doing her bodily harm.

Mrs. Mabel Kessler of Glenwood, Santa Cruz county, was crushed under a falling horse on July 4th at Monterey, where she was visiting, and so badly injured that she died three days later.

**On These Declarations the Democrats Will Endeavor to Effect the Election of Parker and Davis.**

### THE TARIFF.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burden of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens" and "equality of opportunities" and the sole purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit, the support of the Federal Government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

### RECIPROCITY.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to the American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We favor enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

### NAVY AND ARMY.

We favor the reduction of the army and navy expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

### THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The Democracy when entrusted with power will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for—a great inter-oceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trammelled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now and, upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny.

### RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passage of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West—a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the Senate by a non-partisan vote and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote the majority of which was Democratic.

## PAUL KRUEGER PASSES AWAY.

**Death of Former President of the Transvaal in Switzerland.**

London.—Ex-President Krueger of the Transvaal Republic died at 3 o'clock Thursday morning at Clarens, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland.

Krueger fled to The Netherlands and was forbidden to return to South Africa by the British Government. He has been declining for months past, and his end has been expected at any time.

## Two Great Steamers Soon to Be Built.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The Hamburg-American Steamship Company is about to add to its fleet a vessel of 25,000 tons, to be built at Stettin, and another of 22,000 tons, to be built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast. The former steamer will be fitted with a restaurant for passengers who do not care for the table d'hôte. They can order meals when they please, paying separately for their passage and meals.

Politeness is the art of being agreeable to disagreeable people.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

**Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.**

## HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

**Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.**

John R. Stanley died at Santa Cruz last week. He came to San Francisco in 1846 around Cape Horn and had resided in Santa Cruz for thirty-five years. He was a native of Massachusetts and 74 years of age.

Mrs. Elsie Dennis perished in a fire which destroyed her home at North Yakima, Wash., and her husband received injuries which may prove fatal. The fire was started by a lamp exploding in Mr. Dennis' hands as he was ascending the stairs.

Mrs. Alice Mitchell, a widow, was fatally shot at Boise, Idaho, by Bert Hayward. They were engaged. Hayward accused her of intending to break off the engagement with him and leave the city. He walked up to where she was sitting on a doorstep, and, after quarreling with her, drew a revolver and fired three shots.

While suffering under a temporary fit of despondency Mrs. Louis Wild of 113 Ninth street, San Francisco, attempted suicide at her home. She turned on the gas in her room, but other tenants in the house found her just in time. Then, half crazy from the effects of the gas, she leaped over a balustrade and fractured her left leg. She will recover. Mrs. Wild's friends said her domestic life was happy.

Caroline Krueger of Oakland, a nurse, aged 27 years, has been taken into custody on a charge of insanity because she insists that her time has come to die. Before she was arrested she had been going to different stores, ordering clothes for her burial. She declared she had been called to enter another world, and she desired to make preparations to relieve others of the trouble. She has been ill for several weeks.

The re-opening of the Idaho-Maryland mine near Grass Valley has been announced. The mine once employed the greatest force in Northern California and produced more millions during its career than any other mine in that vicinity. It made millionsaires of Edward and John Coleman, now in San Francisco, and produced over \$7,000,000 in dividends. The mine is now full of water and it will take nine months to pump it out.

When Godley Wagner of Davenport, Wash., carried his aged mother's breakfast to her room he found her lifeless form huddled in a heap at the foot of the bed, where she had slowly strangled herself to death. Two heavy sack strings had been sewed together and a loop made at one end of the improvised rope. The aged woman had tied the other end to the foot of the bed, then deliberately lunged forward and strangled. Family troubles are said to be the cause of the tragedy.

A letter from Valdez, Alaska, says: "The report reached this city June 15th, by 'mushers' arriving from the vicinity of Mount Wrangell, that the supposed extinct crater of that peak was in violent eruption on the night of June 11th. For nearly twelve hours the mountain belched forth huge volumes of smoke and flame, while for a distance of six miles to the north the ground was covered with ashes. Early on the morning of June 20th the flames subsided, but smoke and ashes still continued to pour out of the mountain."

Fred H. Sinclair of Fresno, a shoe-maker by trade, expects no longer to sit on his bench, pegging shoes. He has just learned that he is heir to \$325,000. This amount is part of a \$15,000,000 English estate left to the heirs of Major Sinclair of the Seaforth Highlanders, Twelfth Foot, British army. Major Sinclair was killed ninety-three years ago in an action in India. He left one daughter who had married a second cousin against her father's will and had been cast off. The estate has accumulated and is worth \$15,000,000. An Edinburgh law firm recently investigated the estate

## MARQUIS LIVED LIKE A CROESUS

**Creditors of Anglesey, the British Noble, Find Treasures In His Palatial Castle.**

## INDULGED IN EXTRAVAGANT FANCIES

**Gathered Jewels and Furniture Costing Large Fortunes and Now All the Articles Bought Must Go Under the Hammer.**

London.—Anglesey Castle is slowly giving up its secrets. The catalogues of its contents when published will form one of the most remarkable documents ever issued from the printing press. The fictitious stories arising out of local gossip which fixed the value of the jewels and other treasures found in the castle at a million pounds sterling may be dismissed, but the facts are in themselves sufficiently extraordinary. The living rooms in Anglesey castle are furnished in a manner that is magnificently extravagant.

According to the latest computations, the jewels that have been discovered are expected to realize at auction from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The original cost was probably double, but owing to the fantastic settings their value is considerably reduced.

The approximate value of the furniture and other articles, apart from the jewels, real and imitation, that are being catalogued, will probably be something like \$500,000. In the house and grounds every fancy of the Marquis has been apparently gratified in the most luxurious manner.

A meeting of the committee of inspection has been held which lasted six hours. The result of the conference is that there is now every prospect that the affairs of the Marquis will not come before the bankruptcy court. The liabilities at present ascertained are about \$1,380,000, and it is believed that under the proposed deed of assignment the creditors will receive their money in full, plus 4 per cent interest, within nine years, providing the Marquis lives that long.

The deed of assignment has been agreed to by a large number of the creditors, including three Continental jewelers, who have claims for about \$2,400,000, and certain English money lenders.

and finds Sinclair of Fresno to be a descendant of Major Sinclair's daughter. Sinclair's portion amounts to \$325,000.

Charles Miller, one of the oldest citizens of San Bernardino, and well known to every miner on the desert as "the man who found the big nugget," has become hopelessly insane in his old age. Some years ago he reported the find of a large nugget in the vicinity of Oro Grande, causing a stampede of miners toward that locality, but no mine was ever discovered as a result of his find. In spite of the fact that he is 80 years of age, Miller has started for San Francisco on foot under the impression that he has become the possessor of great wealth there.

The State Highway Commissioner says that the Grizzly Giant, the best-known big tree in California, is dying and that it is only a matter of months before it will be devoid of foliage. He says that it is leaning eighteen feet from its center axis, and will continue to lose its equilibrium little by little until suddenly some day down it will come. This may be averted by supporting the huge trunk with cables, and arrangements for this work are being made. The Grizzly Giant is the pride of the Mariposa grove, 244 feet in height and 100 feet in circumference.

Defeat at the polls so preyed on the mind of M. Lichenthal, the Treasurer of Morrow county, Oregon for three terms, that he sent a bullet into his brain. He first threatened to do so before his wife and took a revolver from his pocket. She tussled with him for several minutes and attempted to summon help, but her cries could not be heard. Breaking away, her husband went into an adjoining room and in a moment had used the weapon. He died almost instantly. Rumors that his accounts are short are not generally credited. In his safe was found a check for \$27,000, payable to his successor.

## THREATENS THE SULTAN OF TURKEY

**American Minister to the Porte Promptly Brings Abdul to Terms.**

## SCHOOL QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED

**Warning That a United States Fleet Would Appear in Ottoman Waters Compels Immediate Acceptance of Demand.**

Vienna.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that American Minister Leishmann has handed a note to the Porte saying that unless a prompt settlement of the school question was arranged a United States fleet would appear in Turkish waters. The Sultan ordered the Grand Vizier to comply with the Minister's demands.

The American demands on the Sultan are for privileges to schools and colleges conducted by American teachers equal to those given to foreign teachers; for permission for American professional men to practice on even terms with foreigners, and for the direct access of the American Minister to the Sultan in the transaction of business.

Beirut, Syria.—What threatens to become a general period of unrest, such as was experienced a year ago, when an attack was made upon American Consul Magelsen, has begun in Beirut. On Friday afternoon, June 17th, two Moslems caught smuggling arms and ammunition into the Lebanon district were fired upon by Turkish soldiers and killed. One of the men killed had been for many years a lawless character. The Moslems at once charged the Christians with having murdered the two men, and before long the whole town was thrown into wild excitement. Shops everywhere were closed and the Christians fled to places of safety.

The clever young fool can give the wise old guy cards and spades and win out in every trick of the game.



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

**The People's Store**

**GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,**

**South San Francisco, Cal.**

**This is the Only Store**

**in San Mateo County that**

**Sells**

**Dry Goods and Fancy Goods**

**Boots and Shoes**

**Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods**

**Crockery and Agate Ware**

**Hats and Caps**

**AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES**

**Give Us a Call**

**and be Convinced.**



E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

The man who is too meek to speak in meetings gets over it before election.

Money is a minor consideration with some men and a minus consideration with others.

Woman would take more interest in the elections if a trading stamp went with every vote.

Many a fool man expresses his willingness to die for a woman who would not even take him in washing for him.

Mr. Rockefeller says that he milked the cows when he was only 8 years old, and he has been skimming off the cream ever since.

The London Times is reported to be adopting American ideas. The next thing we know John Bull will be talking through his nose.

A Philadelphia preacher says women's extravagance is the cause of bachelorhood. How about the extravagance of the bachelors?

Elia Wheeler Wilcox has a poem which closes with the words, "Whatever you do keep sweet." It would make a great label for the milk jar.

A writer in Forest and Stream tells us that a horse he knew of chewed tobacco. Total depravity, it seems, is not confined exclusively to the human race.

The merger is having almost as much difficulty coming down hill as it did climbing up, which reminds us that the way of the transgressor is hard, anyway.

A medical essayist asserts that the blues are a form of splanchnic neurasthenia, due to intraabdominal venous congestion. That would cause a don't worry club to dissolve.

The scoundrelly Tibetans are using modern rifles. Can it be possible that the British are mistaken and that they have been trying to gild refined gold in civilizing a civilized people?

Mexico is going to have a vice president. If the Vice President of the United States cuts a small figure, where will the Vice President of Mexico come in, with Diaz holding the other job?

Susan B. Anthony recently testified to a will case that married women knew nothing about handling money. Miss Anthony evidently doesn't believe all these stories about women and the trousers pockets.

China has been sending some students over to this country to take lessons in the manufacture of steel. Apparently John Chinaman is too child-like and bland to have any fear of the consequences of rearing a great steel trust "in his midst."

Granting that there is a greater mileage of railroad in this country, the proportionate travel is probably greater in England than here. What, then, is the explanation of the few fatal accidents, or, rather, the almost total lack of accidents in that country as compared with the frightful mortality on our American roads? The exact solution is probably not easy, but the most natural explanation that will come to mind is that the British roads are better managed and that they are held to a much stricter accountability by the authorities. Another reason also is the total absence of all grade crossings in England and the universal employment of the best of safety devices and signals, the block signal system being practically universal.

To-day Russia's 140,000,000 and more of people are comparatively secure and content under despotism. Why? Because, while they are illiterate, ignorant, degraded, as a rule they have enough to eat and drink. They are superstitious, it is true, but religious superstition is not sufficient to make millions of people submit to a government that engenders starvation through taxation. Russia's rulers have been shrewd; they have not tried to make their ignorant, illiterate people intelligent, but they have been careful so to govern that the people would not rebel yelling, "Bread or blood." No body becomes a nihilist in Russia save an educated man, who is a political enthusiast or is a member of the nobility who has become, through disappointed official ambition in the army or navy or civil service, a bitter, vindictive malcontent.

A college woman had occasion last summer to spend a few weeks in a factory town boarding house where lived three young women who from their childhood had been employed in the mills. These girls represented the more prosperous element of the community. One, who was fond of fine raiment and personal adornment, afterward asked Miss McCracken, who tells the story in the Outlook, for some information about Schumann, adding that she was learning to play a little of his music. Miss McCracken hastened to comply, and drew out the reason for the request. The mill operative "had always liked music. Well, last summer a lady boarded at our house who said she had always liked German, and wanted to study it. She wore real plain clothes because she was saving up money to

go to Germany to study. And it came into my head that I could save up money and take music lessons, so I am doing it; and I believe after all I like plain clothes best."

The discussion of possible remedies for the divorce evil by speakers before the National Congress of Mothers in Chicago calls public attention to the increase in number of divorces granted in many States during the last two or three decades. The statistics tell a story of marital disruption that seems almost incredible. As an instance of the growth of divorces one of the speakers cited the example of Ohio, where one divorce in every twenty-five marriages was the ratio in 1870 and one divorce in eight marriages the ratio in 1902. Other States might have been cited, however, as illustrative of the tendency to seek relief from marital responsibilities and incompatibilities in the courts. In 1867 Indiana had 1,006 divorces, the largest number for that year in any State. In 1900 the number had increased to 4,699, or one to every 5.7 marriages of the year. Michigan divorces increased from 449 in 1867 to 1,339 in 1886 and 2,418 in 1900. The ratio in that State is now one divorce to eleven marriages. Illinois granted 1,071 divorces in 1867 and 2,806 in 1886. Connecticut and Vermont appear to be the only States in which the divorce evil has been checked. The former State had fewer divorces in 1900 than in 1867. Changes in the statutes and in the administration of the various county courts largely account for improved conditions in these States. In the United States during the twenty years from 1867 to 1886 there were 328,716 divorces granted, representing an increase of 157 per cent, while the population increased little more than 6 per cent. In contrast to this picture it is interesting to contemplate the divorce statistics of Canada. In the latter country sixty-nine divorces were granted in the thirty-four years between 1867 and 1901.

Judge Adams, of the New Jersey Circuit Court, did not say broadly that the life of a boy when it comes to a question of awarding damages is twice as valuable as that of a girl. He was laying down the law as to a particular boy and a particular girl, and his reasoning appears to be sound. A jury had given a verdict of \$6,000 in favor of the father of a boy who was killed at a grade crossing accident near Newark a year ago. Another jury had returned a verdict of \$5,000 in favor of the father of a girl killed at the same time. Both the boy and the girl were pupils in the Newark High School. The judge held that the \$6,000 verdict was not excessive. The boy was a good scholar, healthy, of high promise, endowed with a peculiar aptitude for mechanical construction which would have made him useful in his father's business. The girl, said the judge, was in good health, was a promising young woman, and thought of becoming a school teacher. If she had lived and adopted that profession she, in all probability, could not have earned more than \$110 a month. Furthermore, while "a woman may become a bread winner, a man must be one." Had the girl lived she might have married instead of becoming a bread winner. Therefore, all things considered, the judge thought the potential earning power of the boy should be rated at about double that of the girl. Consequently, if the verdict for \$5,000 were reduced to \$3,000 he would let it stand. Presumably, if the boy had been dull, in feeble health, likely to be a burden rather than a support to his parents, or if the girl had been exceptionally gifted—had a wonderful voice, for instance—the judge would have thought \$6,000 too much in one case and \$5,000 not too much in the other. The life of the New Jersey boy was no more sacred than that of the girl. The mental suffering of one parent was as great as that of the other. But the law does not take mental suffering into consideration. It considers only the compensation of the parent for a pecuniary loss. The extent of the loss must be governed by the age, condition, and capacities of the child.

#### Coaxing the Boy.

"Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school house?" asked the magistrate, addressing the determined-looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

"Yes, sir, he did," the woman responded. "I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole thing voluntarily."

"How did you persuade him?" queried his worship.

"Well, first I gave him a good hiding," said the firm parent, "and then I put him to bed without any supper, and took his clothes away, and told him he'd stay in bed till he confessed what he'd done, if 'twas the rest of his days, and I should thrash him again in the morning. And in less than an hour he told me the whole story voluntarily."

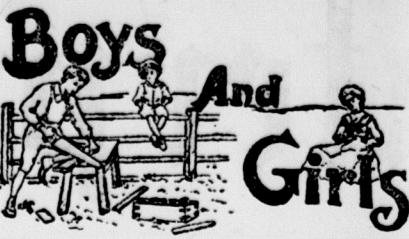
#### For Friends to Drop In.

"When the airships reach that stage of perfection where they will be generally used," remarked the observer of events and things, "a neighbor will only have to leave his scuttle open when he wants you to drop in."—Yonkers Statesman.

#### By Way of Compromise.

Lord Brokeleigh (pompously)—I've called, sir, to request your daughter's hand in marriage.

Mr. Roxley—That's out of the question, my man. However, I don't want to seem altogether uncharitable, so here's \$5 for you.—Philadelphia Press.



#### Boys And Girls

**Soldier Beetles.**  
There are beetles in England (of the family known to scientists as Telephoridae) that are popularly called soldiers and sailors, the red species being called by the former name and the blue species by the latter. These beetles are among the most quarrelsome of insects and fight to the death on the least provocation. It has long been the custom among English boys to catch and set them fighting with each other. They are as ready for battle as game cocks, and the victor will both kill and eat his antagonist.—Nicholas.

#### Frank Lowell's Reference.

Aunt Martha, young Dr. Snow's maiden sister, sat by the north window knitting and watching the boys come and go. Dr. Snow had advertised for an office boy—a boy "honest, kind and capable." A dozen or more boys had come and gone, but at last one came, smaller than any of the others. His blue eyes were frank, his face smiling, his whole air hopeful; but he,

#### LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

Arlington a few days ago waiting for a friend. As I looked out of the window I saw my friend. Her hands were so full of packages that she dropped one, and with it her purse. She did not know it, but a boy picked up the package and purse and gave them to her. She wanted to reward him, but he wouldn't accept anything. Did you know that boy, Frank?" Aunt Martha continued.

"Yes," he said, his face flushing with embarrassment.

"He was honest, wasn't he?" she questioned.

"All boys ought to be," said Frank, meekly.

"But all boys are not," she answered. "That is what my brother wants—an honest boy."

Dr. Snow realized that after all his sister was not crazy. But by this time she was telling another story.

"It was last week, one windy day," she was saying, "and I had just stepped out of a store, when I saw an old woman standing on the corner.

#### A WORTHY EXAMPLE.



The Junior—If President Roosevelt can get along without tobacco, I guess I can.—Minneapolis Journal.

too, was rejected. He was too small, and had no reference. Aunt Martha dropped her knitting and started to her feet when she saw him go out.

"Call that boy back, Arthur!"

Her brother went to the door obediently, and whistled, for he did not know the boy's name. When the latter turned his pale, disappointed face Dr. Snow beckoned to him.

"Come in," he said, shortly; "my sister wants you."

"Sit down, my dear," she said kindly. He sat down near her. "What is your name?" she asked.

"Frank Lowell."

"Well," she continued, "I was at the

Just then there appeared the boy who had picked up my friend's purse. I heard him say, 'I'll help you across the street, ma'am, and he did.'

Frank rose as if to go, but Aunt Martha said:

"Just wait a minute. I've found out that the boy has been taking care of his mother, who is a widow, and is sick. He has kept the wolf from the door for two years."

"Well, lad," said the doctor, smiling down into the small face, "my good sister is your reference, I see, and I could not ask a better one. If you'll stay with me, consider yourself engaged."—Morning Star.

shall break my neck, and thou shalt be hanged!"

Reports were sent to Sir William of his son's willfulness. The father came at once, accompanied by a servant having a collar and chain. No word passed between the father and son. The collar was put about the boy's neck, and he was led by the servant like a dog through the streets. When home was reached he was not allowed to enter the house, but was chained in a kennel with a hound, and kept there for days and nights. What wonder he was "still more desirous of liberty than of learning!"

It is pleasant to know that the next master in whose charge Peter was placed was a sensible and kindly man, who kept the boy so busily and happily engaged that he became a docile lad, and grew up to be a fine man. In after years he was Sir Peter Carew, a gentleman of worth and mark, a friend of King Henry VIII.

#### Not What She Expected.

An English lord was recently dining with a family in New York. The hostess' little girl sat opposite the lord and stared solemnly.

"Are you an English lord, really and truly, sir?" she said at last.

"Yes," he answered, laughing, "really and truly."

"I never saw an English lord before," she said. "I've always wanted to."

"And now you're satisfied, aren't you?" said the young man, gayly.

"No, I'm not satisfied," responded the little girl. "I'm disappointed."

#### Real Friend of Ireland.

Teacher—Who was the best friend Ireland ever had?

Irish Scholar—O! don't just new remember, but he discovered Ameriky.—Town Topics.

When the leap-year girl achieves a husband she seldom achieves anything great.

When a man is in the right he can afford to remain silent.

#### A CODLING MOTH POISONED.

In tracing the habit of the codling moth in the field, Professor Clarke notes the following:

When examining several sprayed trees we found an apple that had just one drop of spray material and on this apple was an egg with the worm about to hatch out. It is always desirable when an observer gets a condition of this kind to follow it out, so we remained and watched operations. The worm hatched out and passed up over the surface of the apple as though going to the blossom end, in making this passage over the face of the apple it found the drop of spray material, the only spot on the whole apple. It stopped continuing to spin out its silk, using the lime spot as a point of mooring. It went through this process for a short time and then seemed to decide that this was not a satisfactory place for its purpose. The worm then passed up to the blossom end of the apple and immediately went through the same tactics and then again decided that that was not the point where it wanted to make an entry. It then crawled up to the stem of the apple, and from the stem back again, after having gone half way out, and wandering about with no apparent object upon the face of the apple, it again found the lime spot, and went through the same procedure of spinning out silk threads. Very soon the worm began to bite into the fruit just beside the spot, and was out of sight underneath the skin of the apple in just one hour and thirty-five minutes after the first observation. We kept up our observation of that apple and found the worm, forty-eight hours afterwards dead at the edge of the burrow with all indication of arsenical poisoning. Everything would seem to point to the fact that it had actually hunted up the poison and taken it, unconsciously, of course. Now, this helps us to understand the reason for the value of spraying. We think that though we do not completely cover the apple, if we put those spots around freely enough, we may get the worm in the end. We have handled from 100,000 to 200,000 trees, ranging in age from 5 to 23 years, everywhere with reduced losses from this insect, and on 25,000 of these trees in various parts of the valley, we have so reduced the loss that we were able to send 95 per cent of the fruit free from worms to the shipping house.—Ex.

#### CARE OF POULTRY.

The increasing production of poultry among farmers and orchardists who have heretofore kept but small flocks for home accommodation naturally adds to the details in care of the greater number and where were once only a few hens the larger flocks now maintained require more thought and planning for their care and protection against disease and accident as the liability to both is increased with numbers, particularly if one does not make room first before increasing their number.

One of the most common causes of that dreaded disorder, roup, is overcrowding of the young stock, this trouble usually starting when the chicks are small, and the beginning of the ailment a slight cold escaping the notice of other than a close observer of fowls.

As three-weeks chicks are usually considered past the danger line, many caretakers relax their close attention, but it is well to observe closely and avoid possible trouble by providing ample room for night housing, as a chick soon doubles in size, and, being very warm-blooded, they contract cold easily if crowded through the night and allowed their freedom too early on cold or damp mornings.

Should you see some of the youngsters showing a slight discharge at the nostrils, separate such housing separately in warm, but roomy quarters free from draughts, and feed well with something tempting the appetite, twice daily dropping in each nostril and the cleft of the mouth a drop of Whitman's camelline.

You can't afford to let them die when half grown, and this simple treatment at the start will save many dollars and much discouragement.

When the young stock is well feathered they should be taught to roost in well-made houses—not necessarily expensive ones—protected from draughts but with an abundance of pure fresh air. It may be all right to let them go it alone, roost where they will from carriage to tree-top, but yours truly knows it pays for the little trouble to educate them to roost where they should. The advocate of outdoor roosting is usually the man who won't keep a clean hen house free from mites and kindred vermin. One word about brooders, if you use them or are about to. Here is a case where it is wisdom to start backward. Get brooders first and plenty of them. Any of the standard incubators will do the hatching if directions of the maker are followed closely. It is keeping them alive after they are hatched where the work comes in and to do this successfully just doubles the brooding capacity. If the manufacturer says his is a 100-chick brooder, get two of them and you will make money by it, as a few chicks lost now and then would, if saved and reared

to marketable age, pay for brooders and heating material times over.—W. S. Sullivan in Pacific Tree and Vine.

#### KEEP THEM EATING.

The longer a sheep eats, the better it does, as a rule. Sheep on the western ranges do much better far up in the mountains during the summer, than those left in the valleys or flats below. In the mountains it is so cool that the sheep eat long at both morning and afternoon feedings, while in the hot valleys, although the feed may be better, they spend much of the time they should be eating bunched up together in the shade, if so fortunate as to have it available. For this same reason sheep that are not loaded down with a fleece when the first hot, debilitating weather comes on, stay out and feed much longer and do correspondingly better than the half suffocated, at least uncomfortably warm sheep. The more attention we give to this matter of early shearing, the more we find in favor of it; and until wool gets much higher than it is today, we intend to have the wool off our sheep by the time they go onto green pasture, at least. Not only do the sheep do better at once, but their lambs do correspondingly better, more and better milk being largely the cause.—Ex.

#### POULTRY NOTES.

Don't crowd.

Keep things clean.

Watch out for lice.

Don't forget the water.

Fat hens do not lay well.

Dampness means death to poultry.

For fertile eggs fowls need exercise.

Impure water and sickness go together.

Burn all sweepings from the houses.

Crowding is a foe to thrift and productivity.

When possible, do not keep poultry confined in their houses after daylight.

The object in view should govern the system of feeding.

Do not discard a variety as useless or unprofitable with only one trial.

Have a system in your feeding and keep to it.

Above all things avoid leaks in the hen houses.

Always keep charcoal where the fowls can reach it.

Vary the food—fowls get tired of one food all the time.

Don't forget the dust bath; it is essential for the well-being of the chickens.

Don't neglect to cool the eggs in your incubators occasionally.

Wheat is rich in material for growth, and stimulates the egg production.

Always fatten a fowl as quickly as possible.

The habit of egg eating when once formed, is very difficult to cure.

If the hens are given all the milk they will drink, more eggs will be produced.—Ex.

Milk is benefited more by mixing pure air with it as soon as possible after milking than from almost any other method of handling. The flavor is especially improved by aeration, and when the milk is suddenly cooled at this time it will keep sweet much longer than milk which has not received this treatment.

#### Grafting Under the Bark.

It is well known that branches and buds can be grafted, not only on the same but even on different species of trees, but few are aware that young fruit of certain species can be grafted on woody boughs called to nourish them. A Duchesse d'Angouleme pear, for example, taken from the native tree at the time when the young fruit required "thinning out," was grafted on a year-old twig of another tree by the method known as grafting "under the bark." Professor Courtois and M. Duvoire, of Beauvais, describe the process as follows: The twig, or bough, was cut to a length of four or five centimeters and the bark slit lengthwise. The stalk of the pear was then flattened so as to pass under the bark at the slit, and the whole bound with raffia and gummed with mastic. The loss of sap on the part of the fruit caused in the grafting delayed its ripening and diminished its size, but the investigators will continue their experiments under different conditions and with other varieties of fruits. They would be pleased if other horticulturists would also try the method. If it turns out a practical success it will be valuable to gardeners, because the excess of young fruit on some trees, now lost in "thinning out," might be grafted on other trees able to nourish them.

#### Burmese Were Ingenious.

After conquering Burmah the British undertook to carry the great Rangoon bell, the third largest in the world, to Calcutta as a trophy, but dropped it overboard in the Rangoon river, where it defied all the efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later the Burmese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petition was granted, and by attaching to it an incredible number of bamboo floats the unwieldy mass of metal was finally lifted from its muddy bed and triumphantly restored to its place.





"They don't fit so very badly," said the man who wore the clothes, grudgingly, "but I'm not altogether satisfied with the cut or the material."

"Why didn't you pick out another style and get some cloth you did like, then?" asked the friend whose opinion was asked.

"Don't you suppose I did try? Didn't I look through four or five books of styles and examine every piece of cloth that the tailor had in the shop? Of course I did. Equally, of course, I thought I had exactly what I wanted. When that tailor man let a cascade of tweed fall down the front of my trousers and with a deft turn of the wrist folded it into a trousers effect I knew that they were to be the trousers of my dreams. When he draped it over my shoulder and I saw how perfectly that shade of gray harmonized with my complexion I saw clearly that the sartorial aspirations of my lifetime were to be realized at last. But they weren't."

"Then as to the style. Yes, I ordered a sack. I ordered it rather

loosely fitting, because I don't like to look as if I was melted and poured into my garments. I wanted 'em to fit, but not too aggressively so. I explained my views to the artist and he was sympathetic and appreciative. I left his shop glowing with fond anticipation.

"The days crawled by until that suit arrived at the house. When I saw the long box at last my heart beat wildly with joy. I hastened to my room, chose an appropriate shirt and tie and put on the clothes."

"Well, they were just as you see 'em now. I don't know that I can put my finger on anything and say this is too short or too tight or too loose. The cloth is the same I selected and yet it was all a hollow disappointment. It was just a suit of clothes—and that was all there was to it."

"Well," said his friend with the ready sympathy of his kind, "clothes can't do everything, of course. A man has to have some sort of a figure to hang 'em on."—Chicago Daily News.

## QUEER KOREAN CUSTOM.



A WEDDING PROCESSION IN THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

On the day of her marriage the Korean bride and her bridesmaids are carried to the church on improvised "stretchers," as shown in the accompanying picture. The groom's cortege moves in a parallel line to the place appointed.

## Topics of the Times

There is one leper for every 500 of the world's population.

The coal mine employes of Great Britain number 842,000.

The Siberian sable, unless protected by law, will soon be extinct.

The Japanese in Hawaii now outnumber the natives two to one.

On the east coast of Scotland 1,000,000 barrels of herring are cured every year.

Considering their nutritive value potatoes are about twice as expensive as bread, and milk is even dearer.

Improvements planned in Rio de Janeiro involve a street length of nine miles and the destruction of 1,656 buildings.

The Austrian government is figuring on prices and plans to use electric motive power on its railroads instead of steam.

A deposit of asphalt, estimated to contain about 500,000 tons, has been discovered on Table mountain, near Cape Town, South Africa.

London children become pale, anaemic and feeble, not in midsummer, but in February and March, owing to the long-continued exclusion of sunshine by the fog.

During 1903 the Paris underground railroad carried 100,107,631 passengers—an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. Of the total number of tickets sold seven-tenths were second-class fares.

An eagle the other day attacked a peasant who was driving to Bouillon, near the Swiss border. The fight lasted ten minutes, and ended in the eagle being hit on the head with the butt of the man's whip.

Germany's production of coal for the first quarter of the year amounted to 30,327,834 tons, being an increase of 20,026,929 tons. Besides this there were produced 12,348,211 tons of brown coal, or lignite, which denotes a gain of 1,208,068 tons.

After having for four months tried a plan for having engines haul freight trains through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania has decided that the old way of changing locomotives at each division was the more economical, as far as the equipment was concerned.

When the Franciscan friars first brought their religion to the Huichol Indians of Mexico, the "new gods" were eagerly accepted by them, but they would not give up their native deities. They fancied that the more gods they had to pray to the surer they were to get their prayers granted.

A Prussian railway official at Spandau, who was to be pensioned because of his poor eyesight, committed sui-

cide a few weeks ago by throwing himself on the track as a train was approaching. Early on the following morning his widow sought death in the same way; but she was rescued and taken back to her four children.

At the foot of the high bluffs of the Mississippi river bottom, seven miles west of Lauderdale, Tenn., are several mounds which the old residents have always called graves of the Indians who inhabited this section many years ago. These mounds have always been the source of much speculation and wonder. It is believed that the mounds hold bodies of the prehistoric race known as the Mound Builders, which tradition says inhabited this country centuries ago. The largest mound of the group is being excavated. A large quantity of skulls, bones, etc., has been found.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland sent for a famous London photographer to take her picture. It was the second such commission he had received from Amsterdam. When the sitting was over and the plates had been developed, Wilhelmina said delightedly: "Why, this is a much better picture of me than you took before. I wonder why that is?" "Your majesty has now a more cheerful expression," ventured the artist. "Perhaps that is what makes the difference." "And I know why that should have been so," added the Queen instantly. "The last time you were here, I remember, I had on very tight boots. How can any one look cheerful when her feet are being pinched?"

### "ANYWHERE FOR A NICKEL."

How Boston Has Solved the Problem of Rapid Transit.

The Boston theory of rapid transit, which before many years will have been completely realized in practice, is a complete engineering achievement. The wheel and hub arrangement, for that is what it is, has virtually established itself to such an extent that the ideal of "Anywhere for a nickel" has unquestionably been better realized in Boston than in any other large city of the United States, says a writer in the World To-Day. And the growth of the transfer system, it should be said, is a special indication of the transportation conditions toward which Boston is tending. The number of passengers taking out transfers and the opportunities to take them out have increased with remarkable rapidity since 1898, when the present management came in. One of the beneficial tendencies, of course, of the transfer extension has been to lessen the relative number of passengers who are obliged to go through some part of the central circuit, a tendency that has distinct advantages both to the elevated operation and to the public. To the one party it has implied a considerable shortening of the haul of many passengers and a general equalizing of loads. To the party of the second part it means for hundreds of thousands of people a saving of time and possible annoyance.

## SECRET OF BEAUTY.

How Some Clever Women Defy the Ravages of Time.

"It's a mystery to me how actresses manage always to look so fresh and wholesome, even girlish, when their manner of living is so directly opposed to all laws of hygiene one ever heard of. We who follow out the tenets of the 'early to bed and early to rise' theory don't look half so well." "Yes," was the response, "I'm sure that if I worked till 12 every night and studied and practiced and posed all day, to say nothing of drinking all manner of things and reading all the criticisms of my work, I should be a fright and a physical wreck."

A Tribune writer chancing to hear this conversation determined to investigate the subject and discover, if possible, the mysterious talisman which enabled a hard-working actress to preserve her charms, while the domestic woman, the happy wife and mother, the woman of leisure and ample accomplishments, appears fully her age or years older.

"I'll tell you the things I do, the philosophy on which I model myself, if I can be incognito," said one well-preserved heroine of the mimic world; and this agreement being entered into, she proceeded to discourse on the subject. "In the first place, you must understand, anybody who wants to be good-looking must never worry. Worry means ruination, death and destruction to every vestige of beauty one may have. It means loss of flesh, sallowness, tell-tale lines in the face, and no end of disasters. Never mind what happens, an actress must not worry. Once she understands this she has passed a milestone on the high road to keeping her looks."

After hearing the subject thoroughly canvassed the following inference was deduced: That, apart from the laws regulating the expression and nutrition of the face, the actress' secret consisted chiefly in the avoidance of monotony and petty worries, those arch enemies of feminine good looks and good temper; the performance of her work with earnestness and lightness of heart and the regularity of a certain degree of exercise—exercise involving quick and general movements of the muscles, combined with a certain amount of mental excitement.—New York Tribune.

## GENERAL KUROKI.

Gen. Kuroki, commander of the Japanese army which pursued the Russians across the Yalu, is a veteran of four wars. He is known for his personal bravery and his coolness and imperturbability on the battlefield. In the war for the restoration of the Mikado in 1868 he fought for the Mikado.



GENERAL KUROKI.

against his own clan of the Samurais, and many stories are told in Japan of his achievements in hand to hand combats. Ten years later he helped to suppress the insurrection. In the China-Japanese war he commanded the division which captured the dozens of forts defending Wei-Hai-Wei. In the Boxer war of 1900 he commanded a part of the Japanese force that so distinguished itself in the relief of the legations at Peking.

## Elephant as a Nurse.

A woman in India tells this story of an elephant's skill as a nurse: "Thou art hungry, big mother," said Renmi, emerging from the hut with the baby in her arms. "Ishta, beautiful elephant, take care of baby; I am going to see to your dinner." She put the little restless brown bundle down on the ground between Ishta's two feet. Then she fetched the earthenware jar of unglazed red clay and filled it with live charcoal, setting it down to get heated through while she mixed flour and water into dough. With the skill of frequent practice she spread the rough mixture three or four inches thick all over the inside of the jar. While the dough was slowly baked by the heat from the embers inside, Ishta, patient and docile, as was her wont, cared for baby, gently restraining the little truant, who would have crawled away. Now and again, when the baby limbs moved quicker and achieved a few paces of freedom, Ishta's trunk would carefully wind around the little body and lift it back to safety between the huge barriers of her feet, and the tip would gently pet and fondle away baby's fretfulness and impatience at control.—Hour Glass.

## Easily Disposed Of.

"The man who called here this morning," said the secretary, "said that you promised him something." "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "find out what it was and then assume the responsibility of promising it over again."—Washington Star.

Some bachelors sigh because they are lonely, and some married men sigh because they have no chance to be.

A wise girl is known by the company she doesn't keep.

## A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

When a New Straw Hat Was a Novel and Treasured Possession.

In the early part of the last century there were fewer factories in this country than now, and many things were made by hand which to-day are the work of machinery. This was especially true of the braid for straw hats. Rye straw was commonly used, although wheat was also in demand. But the rye straw had longer stems and was more easily handled.

In driving along country roads, in Massachusetts particularly, late in the summer one would see great bundles of the straw hanging on the fences to dry. When the sun and wind had done their share of the work, it was placed in casks where sulphur was burning until it was bleached to a pale yellow. Then it was split into narrow widths suitable for braiding.

The daughters of farmers did not have many pennies of their own in those days, and all were eager to earn money by braiding straw. Every little while men would pass through the villages, calling from house to house and buying the straw braid. They paid two cents a yard for it.

"District school" was in session only six months of the year—the rest of the time the children helped their mothers with the housework. When that was done they took up their braids for amusement and occupation. So much a day every girl expected to do as her daily "stint." She would carry it down by the brook or up in the apple tree when the summer days were long; or during the stormy hours of winter she would go with it to the old attic, where the swing hung from the cobwebbed rafters. But all the time her fingers must work busily, lest the men should call for the braids and find them unfinished.

The factories where the straw was sewed were in the large towns. The simplest hats were of the braids alone. More elaborate ones had a fancy cord, also of plaited straw, sewed on the edge of the braid. This cord was made by the old ladies. Grandmothers and great-aunts whose eyes were too dim to sew would take their balls of straw with them on neighborhood calls. While they chatted together, their hands would be weaving the yellow strands in and out, fashioning the dainty cord.

The price paid for the cord was only half a cent a yard, but this was better than nothing to those dames of a bygone generation.

A poor country girl would begin to think of her hat from the time of seed-sowing. All summer she would watch the billowy grain. When it was gathered and only the empty stalks were left, she would tie them into bundles and hang them in some sheltered nook to dry. Bleaching, splitting and braiding—these she did herself.

When the braids were finished and sent to the factory, how impatiently she waited! Perhaps grandma contributed some of the cord she had made last winter, that the new hat might be more beautiful. At last the hat came home, and then what tryings on there were before the old gilt-framed mirror in the parlor! How lovingly its owner handled it as she placed it this way or that on her curly head. Oh, a new straw hat was indeed a thing well worth having in those days of the long ago.—St. Nicholas.

## MAKING RUBBER IN COLORADO.

Newly Discovered Rubber Plant in Supposedly Useless Weed.

The announcement that rubber has been found in a supposedly useless weed, growing on the arid plateaus and high mesa lands of the Colorado mountains, sets at rest all fears of a rubber shortage, says a writer in the World To-day. The rubber tree is a product peculiar to the tropics. The newly discovered rubber plant of Colorado, however, grows at an altitude of from 5,000 to 12,000 feet, where the climate holds all the rigors of winter and all the withering force of a rainless summer. The discovery of the plant relieves the world's rubber market from its dependence on the tropics and makes it possible for rubber to become a stable crop, even in countries where extreme cold prevails.

To F. E. Marsh, of Denver, is due the credit of the discovery. He went to Colorado two years ago, an invalid, and to regain his health went out on to the range with the cowboys. He struck the range near Buena Vista, Col., where he found the cowboys chewing the root of a weed they called "rabbit bush." After being thoroughly masticated the root left a gummy substance. When Mr. Marsh first noticed it he considered it of more than usual interest, and at his first opportunity sent samples of the weed to Prof. T. D. A. Cockrell, botanist at Colorado College, for examination.

The professor's tests showed the gummy substance to be gum elastic, or India rubber. When compared with other rubbers it was found to be equal to the best medium grade of the tropical products.

## Another Story.

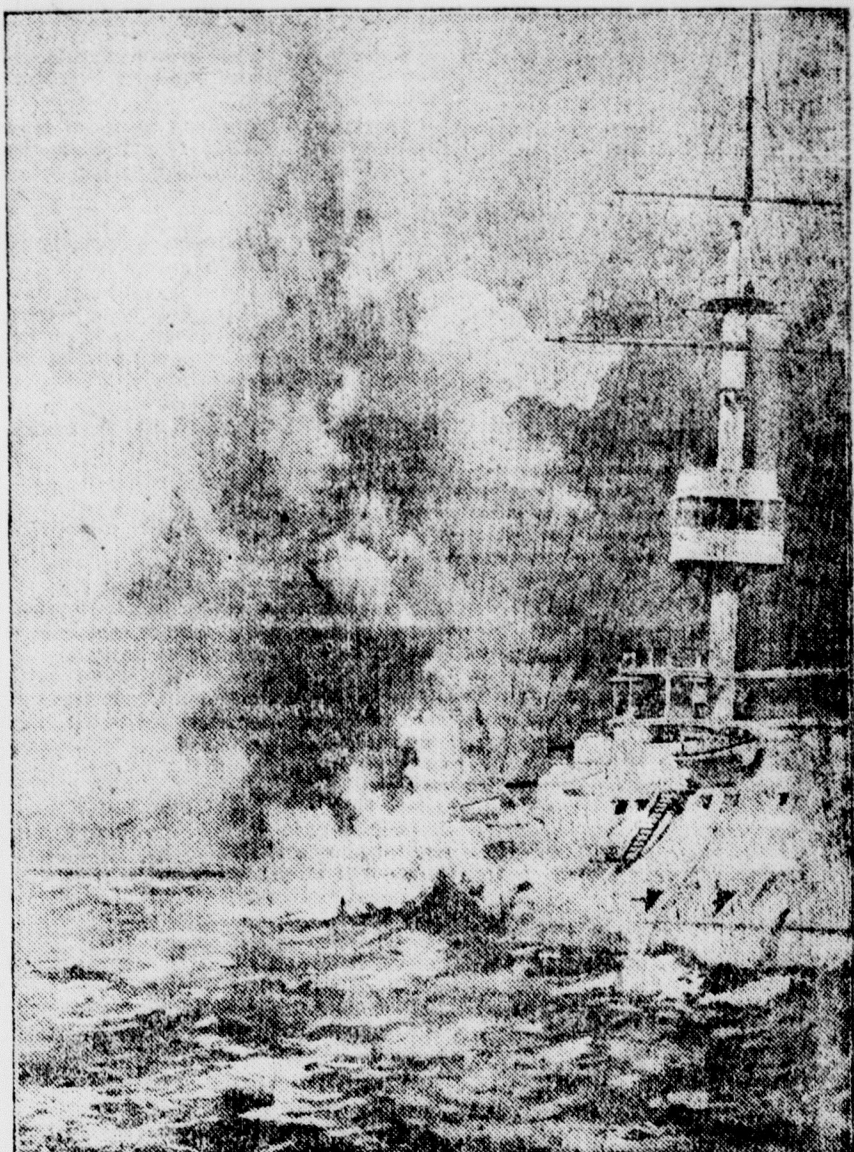
Miss Arabella Leanyear—I don't mind your poverty, George. Until your fortunes mend, I could be happy in your wealth of affection, and in some vine-clad cottage—

Mr. Wardoff—Pardon me, dear; you know I am only a poor city clerk, and cottages are out of the question. Do you think you could be happy in a flat, with a sewing machine buzzing overhead and some fiend below cooking cabbage?

Miss Arabella—Maybe, George dear, we'd better tarry awhile after all.

New novels are scarce. Evidently the best fiction writers are devoting their time to booming mining stock.

## EXPLOSION OF SUBMARINE MINE.



In all the annals of conflicts between nations there is recorded no more deadly or inhuman instrument of warfare than the submarine mine such as blew up the Russian flagship Petropavlovsk and the Japanese battleship Hieiuse.

The submarine mines in the Port Arthur roadstead are innumerable, and if placed there by the Russians to prevent ingress of the enemy's ships to their harbor have proved a dangerous preservative. That the late Admiral Makaroff realized this is indicated by the thorough examinations of the harbor which he caused to be made shortly before the terrible fatality which befell him and the crew of his flagship. As his report showed, he was not certain of the location of mines placed by his own order.

Neither the Russians nor the Japanese feel secure in the movements of their ships in and about the fateful locality of the submerged mines in the roadstead before Port Arthur and that part of the Yellow Sea contiguous to it. The danger to merchantmen sailing in the Yellow Sea is obvious, but seems not to have been considered by the combatants.

When hostilities between Russia and Japan are over an effort will be made undoubtedly to clear the mines from the paths of navigation, but this can never be accomplished with any guarantee of security to vessels. So far do the mines extend that it may not be possible to account for all of them, and those that have gone adrift will remain as a menace to navigation for an indefinite time.

## NEW WAY TO TELL TIME.

This Clock Will Show the Exact Hour and Minute in Figures.

With all the modern products of the twentieth century clockmakers before the world and clocks and watches no longer a luxury, it seems somewhat surprising, as well as audacious, for any one to declare that he will pronounce all clocks "back numbers" and revolutionize all systems of recording the hours, minutes and seconds as they go fleeting past.

Yet a man from Connecticut, the home of the clockmakers and the land of clocks, has the precocity to make such an announcement. He is not a clockmaker, but just a plain Yankee genius.

Samuel Powers Thrasher, of New Haven, Conn., has an invention that bids fair to make Yankee clockmakers



CLOCK SHOWS TIME IN FIGURES.

green with envy. In fact, Mr. Thrasher proposes to tell time in figures the same as we read on the time tables of every road in the country. No longer would he have us say it is "quarter of 3" or "half-past 2," but as we look at his invention he proposes and insists that we must say 2:45 or 2:30. In the twentieth century hustle and bustle this proposal seems likely to meet with more than mere approval. Mr. Thrasher proposes to reconstruct the familiar face with which Father Time has been wont to remind us of the passing hours and do away entirely with the quaint old dial with its Roman numerals in use from the middle ages, and likewise take away the old clock's hands. Instead of pointing the way and letting us figure out the time for ourselves, Mr. Thrasher's new time-piece will tell us in plain figures at a glance just what time it is. It will be no more trouble to tell the hour, the minute and the second than to read the A. B. C.'s or see at a glance in the time tables the hour and the minute. Any one with eyes and the ability to use them can tell time, and a mere comparison with a time table and a knowledge of figures and the ability to read them will be the only essential to know the precise moment when a train is supposed to arrive or depart or any event is to take place.

Three sets of figures, one each for the hours, the tens and the units of minutes, revolving on separate rolls with measured accuracy and appear-

ing in a given space at the proper time, give us the hours and minutes on this wonderful new clock. A pointer constantly traveling in a half-graduated circle tells the exact seconds. The pointer and the rolls interlock and the whole is impelled by a device which has simpler than the simplest clock mechanism ever made, which seems impossible to get out of order and never needs winding.

## Handicapped by Ignorance.

Andrew Lang has read a book by George Ade, which, he says, was given him by a scholar of more than European reputation to fill a gap in his philological knowledge. He complains about it in the London News, assuming that some of the language in the book does not convey ideas to him. The book is "Fables in Slang." Mr. Lang professes not to know what a "steamer rug" is, nor what Mr. Ade's young man meant when he warned a waitress in a restaurant that unless she was careful "some one would sign her as a spotted girl." Why are spotted girls signed? asks Mr. Lang. Among other words and phrases that perplex him he mentions "joshin," "graft," "cinch," "a one-night stand," "cube town," "a four flush drummer," "a rooter from the days of underhand pitching." In the last expression he suspects an ingredient of baseball, and professes to wonder if a "rooter" is equivalent to a "daisy-cropper." He quotes from Mr. Ade: "She could get away with any tope that was batted up to her, and then slam it over a second in time to head off the runner," and makes surmises about what is meant. Reading of a lad who learned to shoot craps, he balks at "craps," and wants to know what they are. So he goes along, and finally declines to admit that Mr. Ade's deliverances have amused him. But by his own admission they were given to him to increase his learning rather than his joy.

## An Organ Without Stops.

There is a man living in an Eleventh street flat who has no music in his soul, and there is a man on the lower floor whose soul is full of it. The lower floor man not long ago added a four-lung parlor organ to his larder and penates, and two healthy daughters of his began to practice on it. Several nights later a friend paid a visit to the first man, and as soon as he got inside the apartment he heard the parlor organ on the lower floor.

"Fine-toned instrument that," he said, because he, too, had some music in his soul.

The musicless man grunted. "Whose make is it?" the visitor asked.

"Don't know," was the ungracious answer.

"How many stops has it?"

The host pulled himself up for a powerful effort.

"Well," he replied, "it's been in the house for about a week now, and in that time it hasn't had any that I have been able to discover."

Girls, brace up and get busy; it's a long time between leap years.



# THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.**

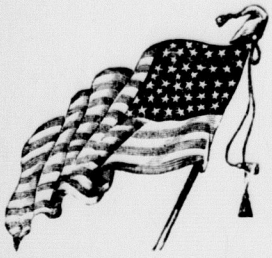
Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 21st, 1900.

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**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**  
BLANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

**Theodore Roosevelt**  
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

**Charles W. Fairbanks**  
OF INDIANA

Democratic issues never live to be four-year-olds.

What a fix the Democratic party would be in if its leaders followed the Japanese plan of committing suicide when they make mistakes.—Ex.

The Colma Athletic Club scored a flat failure with its initial Sunday prize-fight show; and thereby it is to be hoped Colma will escape being flooded every Sunday with the scum of San Francisco.

Mrs. Adele Fisher, wife of John Fisher of this place, aged 29 years, is the mother of seven children, all boys. The seventh son, recently born, has been christened Theodore Roosevelt in honor of the most distinguished opponent of race suicide.

Some forty of our citizens turned out last Sunday morning and burned a strip of grass on the west side of the first belt of young trees recently planted by the Company. Tomorrow morning it is intended to safeguard the second belt of trees in the same manner. It is to be hoped that there will be a general turnout at 8:30 tomorrow morning.

The San Mateo Leader handles the proposition to hold Sunday prize-fights at Colma without gloves and pays its attention to disreputable resorts on the county road. The Leader has always been on the side of public decency and speaks plainly. We agree with the Leader that the time to overthrow such nuisances is at their inception, before they have worked injury or grown strong.

A first-class town hall would be a public convenience as well as a credit to our town. As a business enterprise we believe it can be made to pay. A first-class brick building on one of the corners in the business center, having stores on the first floor, and a hall on the second or third floor, would pay from the start and become more and more profitable as the town increases in wealth and population. It looks as if we would have the hall this year.

**FAKE GAME AT COLMA GIVEN ITS DEATH BLOW.**

If the Colma Athletic Club ever had an idea that it could make Sunday fighting in its arena a success, that idea must have received a horrible jolt yesterday, for less than 150 men and boys gathered at the ringside and certainly less than 100 of them paid admission. To make the matter worse the club declared everything off and offered to return the admission fees, but as many of those who had paid their way in had no checks to show the club doubtless made money by the transaction. Had the fights been pulled off, even at a financial loss, matters would not have been so bad, but the course followed so provoked the sports present as to effectually queer any further Sunday bouts at Colma.

Aside from the disgruntled ones who failed to get their money back, few are likely to regret yesterday's fiasco. The exhibition given at Colma on the Fourth was the worst fake that has been attempted in these parts in some time, and yesterday's fluke was a fitting windup to such a game.—Chronicle, S. F., July 11th.

**ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.**

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.  
Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.  
A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the va-

rious wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

**RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.**

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The July water rate must be paid on or before the last day of July. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of August and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

**REWARD!!!**

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

**EMPEROR ASSAILED BY THE PRESS**

Kaiser's Courtesy to Rich Americans Is Bitterly Denounced.

Berlin.—A large number of German papers, 306 in all, have printed protests against the favors shown to the Vanderbilts, the Goellets and other American millionaires during the Kiel regatta. The report that the Vanderbilts are proceeding north on their steam yacht in company with the Hohenzollern, on which the Kaiser will make his trip to Scandinavia, is sure to cause a fresh outbreak along this line.

The Morning Post contrasts in fierce terms the Kaiser's neglect in not receiving the deputation of German Southwest African colonists with this favoritism shown the Americans. The paper says:

"It the Kaiser has time to concern himself with American money bags, he ought to have found time to devote to the misfortunes of Germans in Africa."

The article is so bitter that it is expected less majestic proceedings against the paper will result.

**FIXES AN AGE LIMIT FOR EMPLOYEES**

Delaware and Hudson Will Not Accept Anyone Over Thirty-five Years.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has made its age limit for new employees thirty-five years. This announcement is contained in a new set of rules just issued and distributed to employees. In the future no one will be employed who is under 21 or over 35. Consternation was caused by this clause at first, employees over 35 expecting to lose their positions, but it has been explained that it relates only to new employees. They will also be compelled to undergo a rigid physical examination.

Applicants as well as present employees must be conversant with the rules, and examinations will be severe. Each class of employees will be allowed a certain time to acquire a knowledge of the new rule before submitting to examination.

**THE CZAR GRANTS NEW REFORM.**

Russian Political Prisoners Will Hereafter Receive Fair Trial.

St. Petersburg.—The system of condemning political prisoners by administrative order has been abolished by imperial decree, and persons accused of political crimes will henceforth be tried by the courts under the regular procedure. This reform is far-reaching, ending forever the arbitrary condemnation to exile, or even death, of political prisoners without the intervention of the courts. It is considered to be one of the most sweeping reforms of this generation, and it is understood that it was decided upon by the Council of the empire with the acquiescence and approval of Minister of the Interior Plehwe.

**Oil Fire Threatens Loss of Millions.**

Lander, Wyo.—A reservoir of oil belonging to the Belgo-American Drilling Trust is burning with a heat that makes approach impossible and is covering the country for miles around with black smoke. Near by are two other lakes or pools of oil, which contain nearly a half million barrels of oil. Should these take fire it will cause the loss of over \$5,000,000 worth of oil, machinery, derricks, etc.

## MANY SHIRT WAISTS.

THEY ARE NOW SEEN IN GREAT VARIETY.

May Be as Plain or as Fanciful as You Please—Thin Dresses for Summer Afternoon Wear—Old Fashions Revived and Embellished.

New York correspondence:



Shirt waists are as plain or as fanciful as you like, but on the average they are more set off than they have been for several summers. The retirement from the list of really fashionable sorts of the severely plain white waists of last year is one factor toward the general appearance of greater dressiness, and the restored employment of colors in both goods and trimmings makes toward the same end. Shirt waist styles are so diversified that it would be a daring comment who laid down positive musts and don'ts, yet it should be apparent that the greatly to be preferred sort of plainly made shirt waists is the perfection tailor grade. That means an accuracy and nicety of cut, fit and hang

be altogether cruel to insist that there is nothing whatever new under the sun, and the fact is that in reviving some of the fashions of seventy years ago, the up-to-date dressmaker adds quite as much that is new as is taken from the bygone fancy. So the final test becomes not to discover what is new or transferred from the middle of last century or earlier, but to search out what is tasteful and beautiful. With regard to the gowns of the accompanying pictures the search will not be arduous. Here, in the initial, is a gown of biscuit voile trimmed with self-bands corded with brown velvet and set off with brown buttons. First in the next sketch is a green taffeta, its self bands covered with a fancy design in black silk cord. Next this is a white organdie showing pink lines and dots and trimmed freely with pink ribbon rosettes. In full length in and trimmed freely with pink ribbon rosettes, and last in this group is a gray silk pongee trimmed with shirred bands. Then in full length in the concluding sketch is a white silk pongee trimmed with embroidered straps of the goods. Each of these gowns would pass as fine and new anywhere, yet none of them is at all elaborate according to current standards for afternoon dress-ups.

In house dresses the feature of embellishment that is away to the fore is the fancy collar. These are added to simple gowns, or are simply placed upon them, or they are made parts of dresses that are of elaborate character. More often than not the handsome collar is a conspicuous feature of the gown's ornamentation, and not infrequently it dominates the trimming of the get-up. One or two examples are shown in today's concluding picture by the artist. In both front and rear view is shown one of heavy white silk embroidered freely with white, and above this is a white silk collar embroidered in blue, this on a simple blue soft silk bodice.



FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS.

that authorize completely all absence of embellishment. But such waists always are comparatively expensive, and this season is no exception to the rule. So the trimmed waist, one at least ornamented at cuffs, collar and front, will usually be more satisfactory. These can be gotten up inexpensively, yet to bespeak newness and stylishness. Economizing schemers will find detachable trimmings an excellent medium, and the

On the jacket of the princess negligee pictured in half length was a collar of white silk and gold cord embroidery, the dress goods being white crepe de chine. Flower designs are numerous in the embroideries put on such collars, as indeed, they are in all manner of trimmings. Real or artificial, as permanent trimmings or as temporary ornaments, flowers are being used much more than is usual. Faddish employment of them



CURRENT FORMS OF ORNAMENTAL COLLARS.

Prices of many of these are hardly considerable. The summer afternoon dresses of women provided with stylish wardrobes are remarkable for the novelties shown in trimmings and the schemes for their employment. It is hard for ordinary shoppers to believe that all this ingenuity and fine taste is a hand-down from some past generation or generations. The underlying main ideas may in a great many cases be echoes of the more or less dim past, but designers and makers should have much credit for their skillful manner of effecting restoration. It would

will be much in evidence by midsummer, but in the general fashion is much that is in the best of taste.

**Fashion Notes.**  
Elaboration is the keynote of the season in dressdom.  
Shoulder trimmings droop in pseudo grandmamma style.  
Nets printed in cloudy Dresden effects are very attractive.  
Paradise plumes are a feature of the new millinery and cherries hang temptingly from many a delightful headpiece.

## "The Marine Bride."

"The Marine Bride," one of the best known characters in the streets of Berlin, is dead. She was a worn-looking woman, about 55, shabbily dressed, although of good family, and always carried a heavy bag. Her story is tragic. Many years ago she was betrothed to a navy surgeon, and shortly after her engagement she received news that he was drowned at sea. Her mind became unhinged, and since the day of the fatal news until her death she had wandered along Unter den Linden, believing that her betrothed would return to Berlin driving through the Branderburger Thor. In a heavy bag she carried what she believed was a suit of clothes, for which her lover would exchange his sea-stained garments.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the  
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## ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO  
POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on  
the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:  
To save all he can.  
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.  
To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.  
To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.  
That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.  
That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and  
That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.  
Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.  
The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.  
I represent strong companies only.  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

## South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

**All Repairing Attended to**

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

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The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

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ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM,**

**REAL ESTATE**

—AND—

**INSURANCE**

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**South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.**

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**HAMBURG-BREMEN,**

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

**House Broker,**

**Notary Public.**

**OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,**

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.**



## TOWN NEWS

Own a home.  
Look out for grass fires.  
Join the fire brigade at 8:30 tomorrow morning.  
Contractor Johnson has the Murphy building enclosed.  
Dr. Plymire has purchased a hand-some saddle horse.  
Mrs. A. Kluegel of Sunnyside was in town Wednesday.  
V. Bianchi is expected home today from Adams Springs.  
This is the workingman's town. No room in it for loafers.

Grace Church Guild Hall is enclosed and work progressing nicely.  
Miss Phyllis Young is spending a three weeks' visit at Placerville.  
Dr. Marion Thrasher of San Francisco was a visitor here Tuesday.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Huber are spending two weeks at St. Helena.  
C-h-i-c-k-e-n says Hickey, but Martin says C-o-y-o-t-e spells chicken.  
Don't forget the "Bachelor's Ball" at Armour Pavilion next Saturday night.

S. P. Agent G. W. Holston and wife spent Sunday at Watsonville and Santa Cruz.  
The painters have completed painting the Kavanaugh residence on Grand avenue.

Miss Phoebe Herrill of Sacramento is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Coombes.

The S. P. Company unloaded three carloads of fish plates near the lumber yard on Wednesday.

J. Pestuch has rented one of the Healy cottages on Grand Avenue, near the school house.

Mr. Broner has commenced the summer campaign of sprinkling the roads and lower Grand avenue.

Mrs. T. Mason left Sunday for San Diego and Mexico, where she will spend some four weeks with her parents.

Fred Todd stopped at the S. P. station Wednesday on his way to Santa Cruz, where he will spend his summer vacation.

Mrs. Money and Miss Mary McGovern returned on Tuesday after spending two weeks at the springs in Sonoma county.

A consignment of terra cotta was sent last week from the Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Works to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Geo. W. Lovie of Redwood City paid our town a visit Thursday morning on business for his Building and Loan Association.

A majority of the French inhabitants of the town celebrated their national holiday, "The Fall of the Bastille," on Thursday.

Miss Mary Matti returned on Wednesday from a vacation spent with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Regli at the Twelve-Mile House.

Mr. and Mrs. Harder have been confined to their beds by sickness the past week, but are improving, as we are pleased to learn.

Robert Hurley and John Pestuch have entered into a partnership to carry on the business of house and sign painters at this place.

The masons have completed the brick work of the second story of the Gaardes store and Rollins & Sorenson are at work on the woodwork.

Plans for the new town hall have been received and will be on inspection at the Postoffice as soon as a prospectus and plan of operation has been consummated.

W. Andrews of Alvarado spent Tuesday and Wednesday here visiting friends. Mr. Andrews formerly conducted the meat market business now owned by O. Berlinger.

Now is the time to register for the fall election, the deputies have more time now to do the work than they will have later in the season. Registration books open daily at Postoffice building.

The third of the Hynding cottages on Lux avenue is enclosed. The three cottages built by Mr. Hynding are very neat and complete and form a valuable addition to the residence resources of our town.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mr. B. B. Murdock, who has been associated with the Jupiter Steel Works ever since the works opened as Secretary, has resigned to accept the position of Manager of one of the leading banks of San Francisco.

M. Pietrowsky, an employe at the packing-house, met with a painful accident the early part of the week by the falling of a truck on his head. Though the injury is not of a serious nature Mr. Pietrowsky will be laid up for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. D. Harrington opened her restaurant in the Merriam Block Wednesday morning. Mrs. Harrington is an experienced hand in this line of business, having conducted a hotel here for several years, and will no doubt make a success of the new enterprise.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice building.

The young trees planted by the Company last winter are growing splendidly. The Company has watered and taken care of these trees during the dry season, which accounts for their fine condition. These trees will in a few years afford great protection to the town against the prevailing trade winds of summer.

"The Bachelors," a newly organized local club, will give their first

grand ball at the Armour Pavilion, Saturday evening, July 23d. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Wall's orchestra of San Francisco and supper will be served at the hall. The committee in charge is working faithfully and using every effort to make the ball a grand success.

## CHURCH NOTES.

Tomorrow Rev. W. S. Matthew, D. D., will preach in Butchers' Hall at 7:30 p. m. Miss Josie Miner will lead the Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. All are invited to be present.

Sunday, July 24th, the Rev. Wm. C. Poole of San Francisco will preach during the absence of the Pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury, on a ten-day vacation trip to Mt. Hamilton.

Last Saturday evening the Epworth League and their friends had a most enjoyable business meeting and social at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. W. de L. Kingsbury, Grand avenue. The President, Miss Helen Straub, reported the successful continuation of the work of the League. The First Vice-President, Miss Emily McMullin, reported the full arrangement for the Sunday evening services for the last half year, as found in the Enterprise last week. Mr. Parker Fox, the Second Vice-President, reported on the condition of the "famine orphans" in India, and on his recommendation, the League ordered a contribution of \$7.50. Mrs. Kingsbury, in charge of the Mercy and Help Department, requested contributions of old clothes to be distributed among the poor.

## CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

The Catholic ladies of South San Francisco will give an entertainment at Armour Pavilion on the evening of July 30th. There will be music and a varied program for the evening, with dancing.

The good ladies of our town are all cordially invited to help this most worthy enterprise. The Catholic ladies here are carrying on a good work, aiding to lift the debt from the church building. Our citizens with regard to church or creed should join in helping these good ladies in their undertaking.

## DEATH OF MALVERN FRENCH.

Death has once more visited this community and taken one of its members, a young man at the very beginning of a most promising career.

At McNutt's Hospital in San Francisco, on Sunday, July 10th, after a comparatively brief illness, at the early age of 26 years, Malvern French passed "to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns." On Thursday of last week the young man expected to be able to leave the hospital by Saturday, but was taken worse and passed away Sunday at 11:20 p. m.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, July 12th, at 3:30 p. m., at the chapel in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, with the regular ritualistic service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury officiating. Interment in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mr. French was a native of Pennsylvania, and had resided in this town nearly two years, where he was employed by the Western Meat Company as a foreman in the Tank Department of its packing-house.

Malvern French was a young man of exemplary habits, fine talents and high personal character. He was respected and esteemed by every one who knew him. He leaves to mourn his early death a mother, two brothers and three sisters. He was a cousin of our esteemed fellow townsman, Jesse O. Snyder, Assistant Superintendent of the Western Meat Company.

## REAL ESTATE NOTES.

M. Anjou has purchased lots 2 and 3 of block No. 98 and will build at an early date.

## Start an Herb Garden

Fortunes in GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL and SENECA, all valuable plants. Easily grown and hardy throughout the U. S. Always a ready market and demand increasing. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth. We sell roots and seed. Plant in fall. Booklet and magazine telling all about it 4c. Write today. OZARK GINSENG CO. Jly 2 12t. Dept W., Joplin, Mo.

## MILLBRAE NOTES.

The public school will reopen Monday, July 25th.

W. H. Dunphy has gone East on a business trip.

Charles Ostwald has a force of mechanics at work erecting dwellings and "slicing" things up generally.

Mrs. E. F. Woodhul has returned to her home at Campbell after a pleasant visit with her sisters, Mrs. H. Elbright and Miss Mary Raymond.

County Clerk Schaberg has appointed J. C. Robb and J. R. Murphy registry clerks for this precinct. Prospective voters by calling on either of these gentlemen will have their wants attended to.

John Eastland is slowly recovering from his long spell of illness which brought him almost to death's door. He expects to leave the McNutt hospital, where he is confined, in about two weeks.

We understand the Easton tract near Uncle Tom's Cabin is being surveyed into town lots and is shortly to be placed on the market. This is an ideal stretch of land and being outside of the fog belt there should be no difficulty in readily disposing of this property. — San Mateo Leader.

## CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Is offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes. G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A., 6 South First street, San Jose. If

Flattery is a sugar-coated pill.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1. Deer, Oct. 15 to Nov. 1. Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited. Trout, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1. Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day. The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited. The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

## STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, of any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15. Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15. Doves, July 1 to Feb. 15. Tree Squirrel, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1. Male Deer, July 15 to Nov. 1. Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited. Trout, April 1 to Nov. 1. Steelhead (in tide-water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16. Striped Bass, Three-pound Bass, July 1 to Jan. 1. Salmon, Aug. 15 to Sept. 30. Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1. Shrimp, Sept. 1 to May 1. Crabs, 6 inches across back, Oct. 31 to Sept. 1. Turgeon and Female Crab, Prohibited. Abalone, Less than 15 inches round.

## NOTICE!

Inviting Bids For Painting School House.

The Trustees of San Bruno School invite bids for painting schoolhouse and outbuildings, two coats, work to be completed before August 1, 1904. Bidders please visit premises. Chas. Duer, A. McSweeney, Thomas Mason, Trustees.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

**Quinn & White**  
HOUSE AND....  
SIGN PAINTERS

Paper Hangers and Decorators

WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED

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**EXPOSITION**

Round Trip  
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\$67.50

VIA CHICAGO \$5.00 ADDITIONAL.

The Direct Routes

With personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars, with magnificent limited trains. Service, quickest time, scenery, are via the routes of the

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**Building and Loan**  
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Assets, - - - \$175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—All classes of cattle offered freely, market overstocked, prices dull on anything except the best grades.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable fat mutton sheep not plentiful, meeting ready sales at firm prices.

HOGS—Hard hogs not plentiful, good demand, market firm.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are per lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 grass-fed Steers, 7@7½c; 2nd quality, 6½@7c; Thin Steers, 5½@6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5½c; third quality, 4@5c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 200 lbs, 5c; over 200 to 300 lbs, 4½c; rough undesirable hogs, 3½@4c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 4½@4¾c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Shorn Wethers, 3½c; No. 1 Shorn Ewes, 3c. Suckling Lambs, 4@4½c, per lb, live weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4@4½c; over 250 lbs, 3½@4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEER—Market firm—First quality steers, 6½@7c; second quality, 6@6½c; third quality 5½@6c; thin steers, 5@5½c; first quality cows and heifers, 5½@6c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4@5c.

VEAL—Large, 6@6½c; medium, 7@7½c; small, good, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7@7½c; light, 7½@8c; Heavy Ewes, 6½@7c; Light Ewes, 7@7½c; Spring Lambs No. 1, 9@10c; fair Lambs, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 7½@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12½@13½c; picnic hams, 10c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 19½c; skin off, 22c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 16c; light S. C. bacon, 15c; med. bacon, clear, 10c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10½c; clear, light bacon, 12½c; clear ex. light bacon, 13c.

BEER—Extra Family, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00; Family, Beef, bbl, \$11.00; hf-bbl, \$5.75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$ ; do, hf-bbl, \$ .

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9½c; do, light, 9½c; do, Bellies, 10c; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Saused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; ribs, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are per lb:

Tes. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 6½ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 7¼ 7½ Cal. pure 9 9¼ 9¼ 9½ 9½ 9½

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s, .

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## BLUE-EYED GRASS.

Blue-eyed grass in the meadow,  
And yarrow-blossoms on the hill,  
Cattails that rustle and whisper,  
And winds that are never still;

Blue-eyed grass in the meadow,  
A linnets' nest near by,  
Blackbirds carolling clearly  
Somewhere between earth and sky;

Blue-eyed grass in the meadow,  
And the laden bee's low hum,  
Milkweeds all by the roadside,  
To tell us summer is come.  
—St. Nicholas.

## A CASE OF TRAINING.

**I** SUPPOSE you intend to go to the ball over at the Flat, Reuben?" Mrs. Butler observed to her son, as he rose from the breakfast table.

"I was calculating to, mother," he answered, turning with the quick look of one who expects to be found fault with.

"I don't want to dictate at all," she observed, smoothly, "but merely to suggest that it would be an act of courtesy for you to take Matilda Springer."

"Matilda Springer?"  
"Yes, Matilda Springer; you needn't exclaim so. She is as nice a girl as you could find, and she seldom gets an invitation. I am sure it would be quite a treat to her. A young man should pass around his attentions, not go too much with the same girl; it becomes too marked. Of course I'm only suggesting; you can do as you please."

Reuben did not reply; he put on his hat and started downtown. There was a rebellious look in his brown eyes, and he said something under his breath his mother would have been shocked to hear.

At the foot of the hill he half stopped and looked back from force of habit. How often when a lad on his way to school his mother had called him back, when he reached this point where the road went out of sight, and when he rushed home again, hot and impatient, he would be told "to hang up his coat, or put a book on the shelf that he had left on a chair."

Mrs. Butler was a managing woman, and her husband and son felt her hand in every detail of their lives.

"It is easier to let your mother have her way," John Butler would say; and the only time he dared to disobey her was when, without saying aught, he lay down and died.

"I wonder what possessed mother to get it into her head to have me take that old maid! Just when I'd got my new buggy, too, and wanted Clarissa to ride in it first. It will be the biggest ball ever given in these parts, and I know Clarissa will expect to go with me. Hang it all! What do I care if it is marked? I'd be tickled to death if folks knew I was going to marry Clarissa Brown, and I'd been thinking that during this long ride in the moonlight I might get the courage to ask her to marry me. But mother's made up her mind, and I suppose I've got to take Matilda, or the dickens will be to pay. I wonder I haven't cut it long ago and run away. I guess it's because she's mother, after all," and Reuben stroked his rather weak chin perplexedly. "I'll talk it over with her to-night."

Talk it over he did, with the result that the next evening he was going up the steps to the rickety photograph gallery, behind which Matilda lived, to ask her to go to the party with him.

Pretty Clarissa Brown, bending over the sewing machine, hemming blue dimity ruffles for her new dress, was wondering even then why Reuben hadn't been around to arrange about going to the party. She wondered more as the days went by, and when the evening came and the gayly decorated coaches and buggies began to go by, and she saw Miss Matilda seated by Reuben, a linen duster covering her freshly laundered yellow cambric dress; a nuthous expression came into her eyes.

"Madam Mother again," she said, under her breath.

After that Clarissa found it convenient to see very little of Reuben; if he called, she was busy or out, and she passed him on the street with the slightest nod.

Reuben was miserable, and as the weeks went on, with no change in Clarissa, he began to think she had given him up for good. A change came over the lad; he grew reckless, and did not heed his mother's displeasure. He went out evenings, and came back careless and uncommunicative. To her angry expostulations he replied that he was going to choose his own company.

"I'm going to see Fannie West; she's a right lively girl, and is teaching me card games, and to-night we had tamales and beer," and Reuben took his candle and marched off to bed.

Mr. Butler felt cold all over. Fannie West, that little frazzled-headed thing, always giggling, and Reuben turned so independent. What if he set out to marry her?

Of course she wanted him to have Clarissa, only she had meant to show the girl that she needn't be too sure of him, and so she made him take Matilda Springer to the party. Why, Clarissa was a queen compared to Fannie West; she was so pretty and dainty, and her folks came from the East, while the Wests were nothing but trash.

No doubt the silly girl was bound to do all she could to get her Reuben; he was the handsomest boy in town.

Who would have thought Clarissa would have been so resentful, but it

## JAPANESE COUNCIL OF WAR IN THE FIELD.



During the advance of the Japanese armies in Korea, a straw tent afforded the only shelter for their leaders gathered in council. We see them in the sketch squatting on the ground under this fragile structure solemnly discussing the momentous issues of the campaign. It is night, and in the dim light of lanterns, against the background of darkness, the immobile faces of the Japanese might be mistaken for sculptured josses in some Shinto temple, so devoid are they of the expressions which the business in hand is supposed to awaken. The little yellow-skinned conquerors are in deadly earnest, but they make no fuss about it. It is amusing to compare them to the British and French invaders of the Orient during the crusades, when, according to good authorities, Coeur de Leon, the leader of the invading armies, spent his time carousing with his nobles in silken tents on the eve of battle.

must be made up, and that right quickly.

Reuben arose after his night's rebellion, expecting to find a few cold scraps for breakfast, and his mother complaining and cross; but instead there was fresh coffee, beefsteak and eggs, and hot waffles. Dinner, too, was perfect, and his mother the soul of good nature.

"Reuben," she said, "will you step round to Mrs. Brown's with me after you come home this evening? Of course, I mean if it won't inconvenience you. It's dark, and rough walking, and I'll be glad of your arm."

"Why, of course, mother."

She made other occasions. Mrs. Brown wanted some slips; would Reuben take them around as he went to the post office?

Perhaps Clarissa, too, had heard of Fannie West; anyway, she was friendly, and before they knew it they were lovers again, with the wedding day set.

"I shall have them live right here with me," the old lady thought, complacently, "and I shall train Clarissa in my ways. Everything must be done as I do it; then I can be sure of Reuben's comfort. Of course I shall be mistress."

"I know what it will be living there," Clarissa was thinking, "but I love Reuben, and I am willing."

The night they came home from the wedding journey Mrs. Butler had a beautifully prepared supper.

"It is time old people like me had a rest," she said. "I shall give everything into your charge."

"Then I'll begin by presiding over the teapot," replied Clarissa, gayly, sitting down as she spoke before the tray.

"Of course," said Mrs. Butler, rather blankly, and she moved stiffly toward the seat she had designed for Clarissa.

"I know your preference, Reuben, dear," went on the young wife, her pretty hand toying with the sugar spoon; "mother, do you take one lump or two?"

"I always sweeten my own tea," responded the elder lady, frigidly.

"Oh, certainly!" answered Clarissa, sweetly, passing the sugar bowl.

Was this Clarissa Brown, this self-possessed woman, already assuming her place?

That evening a friend of Reuben's dropped in, and addressed Clarissa as "Mrs. Butler." The old woman commented on it when he left.

"Of course," she said, "we will be Mrs. Butler and Clarissa. I seriously object to being old Mrs. Butler."

"No, indeed," laughed Reuben's wife. "I am too proud of my new name to resign it. Mrs. Butler, Senior, if you please, and Mrs. Butler, Junior; but Mrs. Butler I intend to be."

So it went on. If the mother-in-law wanted the cleaning done with sand instead of sapolio, Clarissa had some gay little excuse, but she did it her way. To suggestions that she should employ her spare time piecing quilts, Clarissa reminds her of the dozens already in the house, and said she preferred to read and know what was going on in the world, that her husband might not be ashamed of her.

Mrs. Butler, the elder, by and by threw off her elaborate politeness, and used the old tactics that had been so effective with her husband and son, but she found an antagonist worthy of her steel. Clarissa would not quarrel, neither would she yield. It was not pleasant to be always on the de-

fensive, and sometimes not spoken to for a week at a time, or to have her little dinners and parties spoiled by a well-timed illness of the old lady.

The second time she tried that was when the Whist Club met there, and Clarissa wanted to have everything particularly nice; and, much to the old lady's astonishment, a nurse walked into her darkened bedroom.

"Why, what are you here for, Mrs. Todd?" she asked, sitting up in her surprise.

"Your daughter sent me to take care of you; she couldn't leave her party, and she said she'd be worried."

"You go out of that door, Jane Todd. When I want a nurse I'll send for one. I'm going to get up."

"Clarissa's done her a sight of good," thought Mrs. Todd. "She's getting to be a different woman, and Reuben's actually growing fat. Clarissa is very kind to her, but she says she's going to keep her own individuality, whatever that is. I rather guess the training's been turned around, and it's the old lady herself that's trained."

Waverley Magazine.

## HE KNEW HINDS DID IT.

One Man Who Considers Speaker Cannon's Clerk All Powerful.

There is one man in this country who thinks that Asher C. Hinds, the clerk at the Speaker's desk, is an all-powerful individual. During the last few weeks that Henderson was Speaker, a veteran from Minnesota came to the House and tried to get through a pension bill. He sat around for days, and finally reaching Hinds he announced his intention of "camping" in front of the door until Loren Fletcher was recognized by the Speaker to call up the bill. "You can make him do it," he said to Hinds.

"Now, see here," said Hinds. "If you stay here, I'll make it my business to see that your bill is never called up, but if you go away and mind your business, I will try and see what I can do for you."

A day or two after Fletcher called up the bill, and it was passed. The veteran was in the gallery and saw the way it was done. After the adjournment of Congress he called on Hinds, saying he wanted to withdraw papers from the House files concerning the pension claim. Hinds assured him that he could not do anything of that kind, as it required consent of the House.

"Oh, yes, you can," said the veteran. "You can do anything. Didn't you pass my bill?"

"I didn't have anything to do with passing your bill," said Hinds.

"Oh, don't you talk to me," said the old man. "Wasn't I up in the gallery? Didn't I see it all? You were right there by the Speaker, and put that bill through. I know what you can do with this House."

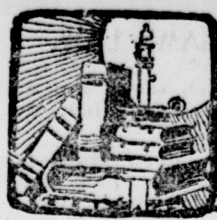
He went away after a time, but could not be convinced that Hinds was not all-powerful about the House of Representatives.—Washington Post.

## Chance to Moralize.

"I heard a feller say dat he wasn't happy unless he was workin'," said Flooding Pete.

"Well," responded Meandering Mike, "dat shows what a terrible ting it is to get into habits."—Washington Star.

Seber second thoughts of a man are usually accompanied by a dark-brown taste and a headache.



# EDITORIALS

## OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### A Great Work Begun.

**N**OW that \$21,000,000 of the Federal Government's irrigation fund have been set aside for certain specified projects, it may be said that what is likely to prove to be the greatest internal improvement work ever undertaken by the Government of the United States is well started. It is difficult to appreciate the ultimate meaning of these great works. Many of the greatest civilizations of the past have flourished in arid countries, redeemed from the desert by the artificial application of water. The highest state of civilization reached by the aborigines of America was among those who practiced irrigation. Already in our own time, the richest agricultural regions in this country are those where irrigation is necessary and where the desert comes back to claim what it once held when the water no longer flows.

In most of the arid and semi-arid portions of the United States nature atones for the lack of rainfall by giving to the soil great fertility. It is well known that in years of extraordinary rainfall the semi-arid regions produce enormous crops. Under irrigation the crops are uniformly large, compared with what can be obtained in humid regions without irrigation. The fact is that the arid country is fertile because it is without much rain. The fertility has not been washed out of the soil by the pounding rains of countless ages. The result is that it is left for men to turn on the water and take from the arid regions, in the shape of vegetation, the fertility that has been lost in the humid regions. That is why the fertility of the irrigated country seems inexhaustible. There nature has stored her treasures for man to use; elsewhere they have been largely depleted by natural processes.

All of this explains why an acre under irrigation is worth so much more than one not irrigated. If the Government shall eventually redeem 100,000,000 acres of land it will be equivalent to the addition of several times as many acres of humid-region land to the national area. Think of how much room for population that means. And already the time has come when room for our increasing population is a problem worthy of national attention.—Minneapolis Journal.

### Submarine Warfare.

**T**HE frightful destruction which has lately befallen Russia on the sea resulted from the use of the torpedo or the submarine boat. Only three of her vessels which have been destroyed or put out of action were seriously injured above the water line. This fact has elicited from Senator Hale, one of our best naval experts, the declaration that the battleship is obsolete. He calls a halt on the further construction of these traveling sea forts, saying that the \$150,000,000 which we have already expended therefor is practically so much money thrown away. Hudson Maxim, the renowned inventor of instruments of destruction and defense, shows that there is much reason in the position taken by Senator Hale. He says, in the Review of Reviews:

"A battleship costs \$6,000,000, and may have 1,000 men on board, while the torpedo boat costs not more than one-fifth as much, and may not have one-fiftieth part as many men on board. In other words, fifty torpedo boats may be built and manned at no greater expense than a single battleship; consequently fifty torpedo boats may be destroyed with all on board, in order to sink a single battleship, and the loss be equal on both sides; while if two battleships be sunk by the sacrifice of fifty torpedo boats, the torpedo flotilla has won a decided victory. But it is probable that not more than ten torpedo boats on an average would be destroyed for every battleship sunk. This means that the present torpedo system is five times as efficient as the battleship."

There is no doubt that the Russian and Japanese war

has disclosed a new problem for the navy to solve, but nevertheless it has not yet proved the worthlessness of battleships. None of the Japanese big and heavy armored vessels have turned turtle or been put out of action. Russia has about fifty-four torpedo boats and at least four submarines, but she has done nothing with them. The Japanese are brave and daring. The Russians are timorous and sluggish. So a test under decisive circumstances has not yet been made. It would be highly rash and indirect to reconstruct the navies of the world along the lines demanded by Senator Hale before the effectiveness of torpedo and submarine fighting is given a thorough trial.—Kansas City Journal.

### School Music.

**F**EW persons of adult age who have any real musical knowledge or ability can recall their school music with interest or pleasure. They remember that they sang sappy little songs about moonlight and dreams, but the airs, if they are remembered at all, are recalled only to be laughed at.

Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, whose grandfather was really the founder of the study of music in the American public schools, and who has himself been closely identified with the teaching of music, has lately suggested, in the Outlook, both the virtues and the defects of the modern school music. His deductions and recommendations deserve careful study and thought.

The time is past when the utility of music in the schools can be questioned. Physically, mentally and spiritually it refreshes and enriches. It is both the most self-sufficient and the most general of the arts. Few persons are wholly lacking in knowledge or appreciation of it, and to those who have no other culture, music speaks intelligibly and sympathetically.

The trouble in the schools—and it is worth noting that it is also the trouble in the church hymnals—is the tendency to pay too much attention to the words, too little to the melody. If a song be about birds, animals, domestic life or patriotism, says Mr. Mason, it is considered good. The result is the adoption of a lot of silly, vapid music, because it happens to be set to edifying words.

The remedy lies in giving the children an opportunity to become familiar with music which is good enough to stand on its own feet. The folk-songs of many different nations, much church music and the simpler productions of the great composers—productions in which the melody is clear and dominating—might all be placed within reach of children in the public schools, to the displacement of much musical yap and the lasting happiness of several millions of young people. But this, in its particular aspects, is a matter for the supervisors of music, before whom it will be brought this summer by a committee of the National Educational Association.—Youth's Companion.

### Demand for Farm Laborers.

**T**HERE is no danger of the farmer passing from existence. He knows a good thing as well as his urban brother, and so does his boy. Improved methods of farming may continue to diminish the number of farm hands, but not even that fact will work to a discontinuance of the necessity for the farm laborer nor for the laborer in the harvest fields. The fact that Kansas farmers this early in the season are inviting farm hands to their corn and rye and wheat and alfalfa fields, with promise of good wages and board, is a strong argument against the blueness which so often attacks the American citizen when he imagines he sees an inpouring of the farmer and the farmer's boy to the cities.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

### AGUINALDO IN SECLUSION.

His Retirement Said to Be Due to Fear of Assassination.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the revolution in the Philippines, leads a life of practical retirement in Manila, writes William E. Curtis. He seldom leaves his home and is never seen upon the streets. If it is necessary for him to go to any other part of the town he always takes a closed carriage, and strangers who call upon him are very carefully inspected before they are allowed to see him. Occasionally he visits the old town of Cavite, about 18 miles from Manila, where his family have a plantation, and where his mother is living. She is said to be a woman of remarkable traits and strength of character and was his inspiration and chief adviser during the revolution.

Aguinaldo's seclusion is attributed to fear of assassination. During the insurrection he was guilty of acts of atrocious cruelty upon persons whose friends still survive and ordered several assassinations, particularly that of Gen. Luna, one of his rivals, who was a great favorite with the public and had many loyal and devoted admirers. There is also an impression among many of Aguinaldo's former associates that he profited financially during the insurrection, while they lost and forfeited everything they had. The Philippines is a revengeful and vindictive creature, and does not hesitate to take vengeance into his own hands. Hence Aguinaldo is supposed to be continually on his guard, and the police authorities would not be surprised any moment, even at this day, to learn of his assassination. When he was released from prison he was exceedingly nervous and apprehensive, and would have preferred to remain under the protection of the military. Since that time no notice has been taken of him. He has been treated like an ordinary native, and everything that might excite sympathy for or attract attention to him has been avoided. He has been invited to public functions like other prominent Filipinos, and when Gov. Taft gave a reception to the natives Aguinaldo was never overlooked. He seldom availed himself of these courtesies, however, and has avoided crowds and public demonstrations for the reasons I have given.

The police have kept him under semi-surveillance—that is, they have observed his movements and have

known his whereabouts at all times. As long as he remains in the city he is not watched, but when he leaves Manila they make it a point to learn where he goes and who he communicates with. For a while after his release they watched him closely, but his conduct has been most exemplary. He has been tempted on several occasions. Conspirators have endeavored to interest him in their plots; San Miguel, Pilar, Ricarte and other "insurrectos" have tried to secure his



EMILIO AGUINALDO.

sympathy and co-operation, but he has never responded to their advances, and the secret service people say that he has allowed their letters to remain unanswered. He has scrupulously avoided doing anything that could excite suspicion, and is practically cut off from all his old friends and associates.

### INDIANS NOT DYING OFF.

Aborigines More Numerous Than Ever Before Since America's Settlement.

Recently Charles M. Harvey prepared from the records of the government some interesting facts with respect to the irrepressible conflict between the white and the red men. He notes the error of early historians who estimated the number of Indians in this country at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. It has been the theme of many a sentimentalist—the supposed slaughter and extermination of a great Indian population. Mr. Harvey finds that in the Indian troubles from first to last fifteen white persons perished to each Indian slain. He shows from the best information obtainable by the

government that the Indian population at the time of the discovery by Columbus could not have been more than 800,000.

"The early explorers, missionaries and traders," he says, "journeyed by way of the seacoast, the rivers and the lakes, along which the Indians were most numerous. In traveling through the wilderness the whites attracted Indians from miles around through curiosity. The whites thought the Indians were equally numerous everywhere, but vast stretches of forest and prairie were absolutely untenanted, except for short times each year when visited by hunting parties. War and hunting often took the same bands of Indians to several points in the course of a year, the whites thinking they were different bands. Many tribes were known by different names to the Spaniards, the French and the English, and among some tribes the names varied at different places and times. These causes accounted for the exaggerated notions."

The last census showed an Indian population of 270,000 outside of those in Alaska. In 400 years, then, the white man has reduced the Indian population from 800,000 to 270,000, or in the full number of 530,000 souls. But this was not done directly by the white man. Much of it was due to the sicknesses and vices which came with the white man's civilization. A still larger proportion was due to the wars carried on between the tribes, these being made more frequent and deadly as the white men crowded the redmen into a limited area and made them rivals for the same hunting ground. Still, of course, the whites were primarily responsible for the decadence of the Indian population.

The Indians are now increasing in numbers. Between the censuses of 1890 and 1900 they increased by 30,000. But they are no longer Indians in the sense of old, for most of them have come to the white man's mode of life and are merely an element of the common population.—Kansas City Journal.

### A Saintly Sentiment.

"And it's a law-abiding settlement, is it?"

"You bet! Ain't been a lynchin' 'round' here since a hurricane blowed the trees down, an' rope riz in price!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A woman thinks her husband is better than she wants him to think she thinks he is.



There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The flying machine may be all right, but an old donkey is safer on a lone-some road.

Fleming's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

We offer no rewards for "lost time," yet it is one of our most precious possessions.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 363 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A room in which soiled clothes or shoes become moldy is too damp for health.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Idleness breeds crimes in the rich as does poverty in the poor.

With the aid of a microscope any one can see what appears to be a gilt edge on the best steel, but a blind man can discover a "gilt edge" on the best whisky.—Old Gilt Edge.

A well equipped eye sanitarium will soon be traveling through Egypt in a tent.

Some men trust to luck, others go broke.

Something that suits both the purse and the palate, will suit you. Old Kirk Whisky is pleasant to the palate and the price is reasonable. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cheap talk never needs a bargain counter rush.

Discretion is the better part of saying the right thing at the right time.

San Flower Rye, the best family whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

The Third Division.

A Southern planter employed a negro to work some of his land during the last year on shares. On account of the high price of cotton the negro's half of the proceeds amounted to \$1,600. The planter knew that it would ruin any Afro-American to get such a sum of money, and decided that half of it would be enough. Upon further reflection the conviction grew upon him that \$800 would ruin any negro in the world, so he cut the sum in half again, and, piling four hundred shining silver dollars on his desk, sent for the negro and brother and said that he was ready to settle. The man came in and fairly gasped at the amount of wealth in sight.

"Eg Gawd, boss," he said, "is dat money all ours?"

"Yes," "Well, den, divide it in two piles, and you take yough half and I'll take mine."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Anything But Green.

Wiggles—Muggins made his money in groceries.

Miggles—Indeed! Was he a green grocer?

Wiggles—I should say not. He did a strictly cash business.

## THERE IS PHYSIC IN FOOD.

Doctors of the Future May Rely for Cures Upon Diet Instead of Drugs.

It is well known that nearly all plants contain the essential elements of medicine, and a large majority of the drugs found in the pharmacope of the present day are vegetable extracts. The quantity of any characteristic element in a plant varies with its richness in the soil. This is, of course, a correlative of the well-known beneficial action of fertilizers in increasing plant growth. It is now proposed, however, to attempt the cultivation of medicinal plants—that is, common vegetables containing abnormal quantities of substances it is desired to administer. It is evident to every one at all acquainted with the laws of physiology that the assimilation of mineral elements by the body is much more readily accomplished when these are partaken in the form of food in vegetables.

In the past, if the body has needed an excess of iron it has been supplied by iron tincture taken through a glass tube after meals. The modern idea is to supply this want by certain vegetables, such as spinach. Experiments looking to the demonstration of this scheme have been undertaken recently in Europe. Ferruginous plants were grown in soil enriched by the addition of hydrate of iron, and upon analysis it was found that plants grown in such soil contained a much larger percentage of iron than similar plants grown in natural soil. Of course, it is not to be supposed that this increase in the percentage can be increased indefinitely, but it can be carried to a maximum point which is very much greater than the average.

This same demonstration has also been carried out in connection with tea cultivation. Samples of tea leaves from several plantations having similar climate and altitude conditions, but different soils, were gathered, and after drying were analyzed in the laboratory for their content of iron, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, silicic acid, caffeine, and ash. The various soils in which the several plants yielding the sample leaves had been grown were also analyzed for similar elements, and it was found that the chemical composition of the soil, especially the quantities of those substances taken by the plant, has an influence, clearly demonstrable by chemical analysis, on the composition of tea leaves produced on such soil.

A very interesting vista opens up to the prophetic eye in giving free rein to the imagination on this fascinating subject. Will the doctor of the future, instead of ordering a nauseous dose from the druggist, prescribe a course of medicinal vegetables, furnishing the iron or potash, or magnesium, etc., by means of these "doctored" or "medicated" vegetables? Certified milk, which, with its guaranteed proportion of milk fat, milk sugar and solids, might have seemed an improbable commercial article fifty years ago, and, it so, why not "certified vegetables" in the immediate future?

He'd Been Looking On.

Mrs. Hayseed (in the Stock Exchange)—Good lands! I never heard such a racket. How do folks think in all this noise?

Mr. Hayseed—Think? They don't try to think. They just buy and sell like mad for a few hours, and then go home and figure up to see whether they are rich or ruined.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period.

"To YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds. If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000. Forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention.

Up-to-Date Magazine Work.

Hack Writer—How would you like an article on Solomon?

Magazine Editor—First rate, if you can only furnish a complete set of portraits of his wives.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Practical Girl.

He—I know my income is small, but don't you think we could get along?

She—I'm afraid not.

He—You told me that you went to a cooking school.

She—Yes, but they did not teach me how to make wind pudding.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

How the Story Grew.

"Have you ever heard Brown tell about the time he got half way up Mont Blanc with one of his little nephews and no guide?" asked one man of another.

"How long ago did he tell you about it?" was the evasive reply.

"Last October, when he'd just got home," said the first man.

"Well," said the other, "in the five months since then he has climbed the rest of the way, succeeded a fainting guide and sustained a snowstorm on the summit, accumulated two benumbed strangers on the way down, and guided the entire party to the foot, where a group of frantic relatives were waiting."

Flight of Big Birds.

Of birds now in existence, probably the one with the greatest expanse of wing in proportion to the body and with the greatest power of flight is the frigate or man-o-war bird. This bird apparently flies more by skill than by strength, for it has not great carrying powers. The wandering albatross, the largest of all seabirds, is also one of our strongest flyers. One bird was known to fly at least 3,150 miles in twelve days.

A Brainy Youth.

Mr. Richmann—I don't demand that my daughter shall marry wealth, but I do insist that the man she married shall have brains enough to get along in the world.

Young Simpurch—Well, I think I've shown pretty good judgment in selecting a father-in-law, don't you?



Isabel (to her mother)—Oh! I was awfully scared to-day. John and I were out taking a walk, and we met the minister, and John asked him to join us. Skintint—If anything should happen to me, dearest, you will be all right. I've just insured my life. "But suppose nothing does happen to you?"—Life.

First Boarder—What's that loud thumping noise in the kitchen? Second Boarder—It's the landlady hammering the steak and wishing it to be beef trust.

Mrs. Casey—The doctor says ye hov appendicitis, Tim. Mr. Casey—Och, Norah, Norah! why wor ye so foolish as to show him yure bank-book?—Judge.

Jemima—Why does dat Paderosky McGinnis wear his hair so long? Minerva—Why, don't yer know dat he's de champagne mouth-organ player of de block?—Chicago Daily News.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration." "To arbitration?" "Yes, she always wants to refer disputes to her mother."

"Great guns!" exclaimed the absent-minded man; "I just stuck the lighted end of this cigar in my mouth." "How fortunate you were in discovering it at once, dear," rejoined his good wife.

"Woman is naturally of a clinging nature," observed he. "Yes," rejoined his wife, "but she isn't to be compared with a man when it comes to holding on to a five-dollar bill."—New Yorker.

Grimaud Barrett—What cured Cawboy of his desire to be a tragedian? Irving Henry—The open-air treatment. He walked home from Fon-du-Lac with the thermometer at zero.—Ex.

Mr. Meddergrass—Who yer sendin' the sheep to, Bill? Mr. Ragweed—Why, my son Zeke's up to college tryin' for a sheepskin, he says, and I'm gont'er surprise him with a hull critter.—Chicago Post.

Dr. Ketchum—By Jove! These cab companies certainly know how to charge. His Wife—Never mind, dear. It's lucky that the president of the company is a patient of yours.—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Cobvigger—So your husband thinks his position in society is now secure? Mrs. Newrich—Yes. He is so sure about it that he has stopped hiring a dress suit, and is having one made to order.—Judge.

Amateur—This is my latest attempt at a landscape. May I ask what you think of the perspective? Artist—The perspective is its strong point. The further away you stand the better it looks.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Chic—My automobile nerves didn't cut any dash at all at the sanatorium. Mrs. Chic—Why not? Mr. Chic—Oh, the doctors were all wildly enthusiastic over a man who has flying-machine nerves.—Puck.

The importunate lover had just proposed. "Let your answer be a vowel, with a consonant on either side of it," he gently begged her. The charming girl smiled. "Very well," she said. "G!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A child thrust: "You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother, reproachfully, to her little 8-year-old girl. "Cause I never saw you when you were a little girl," was the prompt answer.—Glasgow Evening Times.

"In India barbers rank high. Socially they are the equals of the priests." "Say, where do poets come in over there?" "Same place they do here." "Where's that?" "Among the illustrious dead."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Teacher—In the sentence, "Mary milks the cow," what is the word cow? Johnny—Cow is a noun, feminine gender, and stands for Mary. Teacher—What nonsense! Why does cow stand for Mary? Johnny—So Mary can tend to the milking.

Van Dauber—So old Gotrox fell in love at first sight with that impossible Jones girl. Why, she is a perfect freak! Friend—Just so. Do you know, old chap, it wouldn't be a bad idea to get the old boy around to look at your pictures.—Puck.

Noozy—Then you don't believe in a man marrying his deceased wife's sister? Henpeck—Well, I certainly believe that a man who would rush into a thing like that doesn't deserve to have lost his first wife at all.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Good-morning!" said the old gentleman. "I'd like to look over some of your spectacles." "Yes, sir," replied the clerk, absent-mindedly, "that's what most of our customers do. It's just as good as looking through them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

As a sergeant was bawling out his orders in a barracks in Dublin and watching the line of feet as the new recruits endeavored to obey the word of command, he found, to his astonishment, that one pair of feet, more noticeable on account of their extra large size, never turned. Without taking his eyes off those feet, the sergeant bawled out a second order: "About face." He could see that all the feet except those he watched turned in obedience. Rushing up to the owner, a little fellow, he seized him by the shoulders, shouting: "Why didn't you turn with the rest?" "I did!" replied the trembling recruit. "You did, eh? Well, I watched your feet, and they never moved." "It's the boots they gave me, sir!" said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn, my feet turn inside of them."—London Answers.

## Warned in Time.

Old Dumps—A penny for your thoughts.

Young Gumps—I am trying to remember what it was my wife wanted me to bring home.

Old Dumps—My! my! Don't do it. Remembering the things a wife wants you to bring home is a mighty bad habit. By the time you've been married ten years, she'll be giving you a list as long as the tariff law.

## Righteous Indignation.

Mrs. Youngma—Oh! I'm so boiling over with righteous indignation I don't know what to do. I'd—I'd like to bite somebody.

Friend—Whom? "Whom? Why, those coarse, brutal, inhuman owners of the St. Quiet flats. They refused to rent to me." "Everybody knows that they object to children, my dear." "Yes, of course—but they objected to mine."

## Boston Matrons.

Mrs. Jackson—My husband had been drinking when he came home last night, and I gave him a talking to he won't forget in a hurry.

Mrs. Jilson—When my husband comes home in that way I never scold him, but merely suggest that I want a new gown or something. It works both ways. I get the gown and he keeps straight for a long time.—Boston Transcript.

## Advantage of Being a Mute.

First Deaf Mute (making signs)—Did you wife complain because you stayed out till after midnight?

Second Deaf Mute (chuckling)—Did she? You should have seen her? But when it began to get monotonous I just turned out the light.—Judge.

## A Woman of Uncertain Age.

"How old would you say she was?" "Well, let's see. When we were in high school together she used to snub me because I was a kid. Now I'm thirty-seven, and um-m-m—well, I should say she was about twenty-eight by this time."—Town and Country.

## Really Pure.

Mrs. D'Avnoo—I wish you would not spend your time reading those emotional novels.

Miss D'Avnoo—Oh, this is not emotional a bit. It's purely financial. The heroine marries the man her mother picks out.

## Found Out.

She—You're just like all the rest of the men. Here we've been married only a year, and you never kiss me unless I ask you to.

He—Hush! You're just like all the rest of the women. You never think to ask me to kiss you unless you want money.

## No Fear.

Borroughs—I'm afraid I've got heart trouble.

Lenders—Oh, you needn't be afraid that you'll ever die suddenly.

Borroughs—Think not?

Lenders—No; you'll pay the debt of nature slowly, just as you pay all your other debts.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## Proof.

First Lawyer—But have we proof that he is really insane?

Second Lawyer—Without question. Why, the gas man failed to inspect his meter one month and he actually sent for him.

## In After Years.

Just thirty years ago to-day

She was a leading lady,

But time somehow gets away

And now she's a soubrette gay

Of sweet sixteen—maybe.

When one woman says that another is clever she means that she is either homely or unamiable.

Three hundred and eighty-two yards by Travis, is the longest golf drive.

Germany has but 2,117 miles of electric car lines.

## Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should never fail of attention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrofulous, condition of the blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's.

## The Cheapness of Life

In the matter of thrillings, human nature seems to obey some hitherto untabulated law of selection. Let a regiment of 1,000 men be decimated in a charge upon a Santiago outwork and the country resounds with a mingled cry of praise and lamentation. But in every peaceful year of the world more than eight entire regiments of lives are lost in railroad accidents in the United States, and so the man who reads about them over his coffee and chop in the morning he not bereaved personally or by a near proxy, he experiences only a perfunctory shock now and again when some notable wreck bunches the killing and wounding a thought too unevenly.—Reader Magazine.

## When Trees Go to Sleep.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep. They need to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter while the ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In tropical countries where the snow never falls and it is always growing weather the trees repose during the rainy season or during the periods of drought. They always choose the most unfavorable working time for doing their sleep, just as man chooses the night, when he cannot see to work.

## SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sedgwick, Ark., July 11.—The case of W. S. Taylor's little son is looked upon by those interested in medical matters as one of the most wonderful on record. In this connection his father makes the following statement: "Last September my little boy had Dropsy; his feet and limbs were swollen to such an extent that he could not walk nor put his shoes on. The treatment that the doctors were giving him seemed to do him no good and two or three people said his days were short, even the doctors, two of the best in the country, told me he would not get better. I stopped their medicine and at once sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I gave him three Pills a day, one morning, noon and night for eight days; at the end of the eighth day the swelling was all gone, but to give the medicine justice, I gave him eleven more Pills. I used thirty-five Pills in all and he was entirely cured. I consider your medicine saved my child's life. When the thirty-five Pills were given him, he could run, dance and sing, whereas before he was an invalid in his mother's arms from morning until night."

## He Had Had More Time

Two small boys at the newsboys' dinner, says the New York Sun, put their grimy hands side by side upon the tablecloth.

"Mine's dirtier'n yours!" exclaimed one, triumphantly.

"Huh!" said the other, disdainfully. "You're two years older'n me."

The annual loss from the burning of buildings in the United States is about \$135,000,000, not including cost of insurance and the appliances for fire protection.

**The World's Famous Catarrh Remedy Should Be in Every Home.**

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring the drug habit.

## High Grade Gasoline Engines

If you want a Marine Engine for Launch or Schooner write us for full information about the Buffalo Gasoline Motor. Not excelled for power, speed or endurance. The lightest and most powerful Marine Engines on the market. Power and workmanship fully guaranteed. We build the Imperial Irrigating Pumps and Stinson Rotary Steam and Gas Engines. New and novel. We build and equip Launches and Power Boats; large or small.

**The Rogers Engineering Co.**  
109-111 New Montgomery St.  
San Francisco, Cal.

**DON'T! BLIND YOURSELF**

To the fact that Alcoholism and Drug Addictions are diseases and can be cured by the

**KEELEY TREATMENT**

which has been a success for a quarter of a century and endorsed by the U. S. Government. This treatment in plain envelopes sent free upon application.

**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**  
1170 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The tests of turbine engines at Elberfeld, Germany, show a steam consumption equivalent to about eleven pounds to indicated horse-power, an unparalleled performance in economy.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER

S. F. N. U. No. 29, 1904

**PISO'S CURE FOR CURLED WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS**  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**23 CTS.**

## Ayer's

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

## Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."  
—MRS. M. A. REITH, Belleville, Ill.

21.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**Good Hair**



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## ... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

### BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

— AND SLAUGHTERERS OF —

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

— PACKERS OF THE —

**GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS**

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.